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VOL. VIII NO. 153 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 28, 1920. TWO ANNAS

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BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
SAILING TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be possession of Pass Ports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
26th June	Nyanza	6695 Extra sailing not calling Marseilles.
28th "	Morvada†	8193 Extra.
3rd July	Naldera	16220
10th "	Nellore*	6653
17th "	Karmala*	8983
24th "	Morea	10690
31st "	Syria	6683
7th August	Kashmir	8850

*Fully booked from China, will not convey passengers from Bombay.
† B. I. Company's Fares, Not calling at Marseilles.

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIA.

Date About.	Steamer.	—
26th July	China	From Adel. Melb. and Sydney

SAILING TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	—
1st July	Taroba	East & South Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage of P. and O. and B. I. sailing may be arranged with.

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tonnage	Arrival	Departure
Hongwo Maru	E. Toki	5838	12th June	12th June
Bombay Maru	M. Tsuruga	4552	2nd July	13th July
Taiko Maru	Y. Kawashima	3135	10th July	21st July

For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan)
HEAD OFFICE—OSAKA, Japan.
Regular Service to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers	Captain	Arrival	Departure
Lenon Maru	N. Shinozaki	24th "	25th "
Indus Maru	R. Yano	18nd June	5th July
Ganges Maru	T. Inouye	20th July	31st July

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Manage.
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THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

S.S. "LOYALTY."

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18TH AUGUST, 1920.
FARES:—
1st Class "A" Rs. 560.
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A reduction of 10 per cent. will be made on three or more full fares for families.
No berth will be registered without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.
The steamer is fitted with wireless telegraphy and all cabins have got electric lights fans free of charge. The steamer also carries a fully qualified surgeon and also a wardess.
There is no deck accommodation for servants.
For passages and full particulars apply to—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
Ismail Buildings, Fort,
Bombay.
Telegraphic Address: "JALANATH."
Telephone No. 114.

ANGLO INDIA & COLONIAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGULAR SERVICE of steamers to Malabar Coast Ports, Colombo and Rangoon per Steamship Oruro, Nagpur and Rampur.
For particulars apply to:—
ASTERN SHIP BROKERS AND AGENCY LTD.
Managing Agents,
Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Company, Limited.
1478

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital £1,500,000
Paid-up Capital £750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £750,000
Reserve Fund £750,000
HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lampur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital .....Yen 180,000,000
Paid-up Capital .....Yen 74,000,000
Reserve Fund .....Yen 44,000,000
Head Office: YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rid de Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Branches:—
Tsinam, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
M. SEKI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 806.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen 60,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... Yen 37,500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 7,080,000
HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAMAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.
K. TAKEMURA,
Manager
50, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen 70,000,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 40,000,000.
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 8,500,000.
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotombori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriabura cho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and farshorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
J. SATO,
Manager.
Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH:—Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,00
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,00
RESERVE FUND	60,00,00

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms—Rules on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED.
(Registered in the Transvaal.)
With which are incorporated.
The Bank of Africa, Ltd. The Natal Bank, Ltd. and The National Bank of the Orange River Colony, Ltd.
Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa in the Transvaal, Natal and Orange Free State.
Bankers to the British Imperial Government in South Africa.
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WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £4,000,000
CAPITAL & RESERVE £4,015,000
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MAURITIUS OFFICE—Port Louis.
Agents at Amsterdam, Paris, Petrograd and the Principal Cities of the World.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs 1,00,000; interest on balances exceeding Rs 1,00,000 subject to special arrangement.
BILLS negotiated and collected.
LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS issued.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR BUSINESS WITH SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.
W. MURRAY SMITH,
Acting Manager.
Taj Buildings,
116, Hornby Road.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANT BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH:—Mumbadevi, Bombay.

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED AND ISSUED CAPITAL	10,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 97,497

DIRECTORS.
The Hon. Mr. GUCULDAS KAHANDAS PAREKH, Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. MAHOMED HAJIBHOY, (Messrs. Hajibhoy Lalji and Co.).
GOPALDAS TRICUMJI JIVANDAS, Esq., (Messrs. Tricumji Jivandas).
B. K. GHOSE, Esq.
LALJI GOVINDJI, Esq., (Messrs. Bhucandas Govindji and Co.).
NARANJI DAYAL, Esq., (Messrs. Pramchand Chhaganlal).
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI, Esq., Managing Director.
CURRENT DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 5½ per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposits may be ascertained from the Bank.
LOANS, CASH CREDITS and DRAFTS given on approved securities.
LOCAL DEMAND BILLS collected free of charge.
Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.
TARACHAND HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES:—London, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES:—
Bombay—Share Bazaar, 20, Apollo Street, Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Hathras.
Cawnpore—Chamanganj.
London Office—3, White Hon Court, Cornhill, London, E. C.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ... Rs. 12,00,00,0000/
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 7,58,73,150/
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 1,51,19,321/4
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000/
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per nt. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2 3/4 per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- Half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	15,55,789	0	0
Reserve Funds	13,29,502	8	6

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad	Multan City
Calcutta	(Sindh)	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Patiala
Delhi	Jammu	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Jhelum City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Karachi	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Kasur	Srinagar
Gujan	Lahore City	Umballa City
Hapur	Lyallpur	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of outstations are bought collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:
RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits the following terms.—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 p cent. per annum on the minimum balance up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

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OUR GREAT PRIZE SALE
RS. 1,500 TO BE GIVEN AWAY IN 41 PRIZES.
BESIDES
HEAVY REDUCTIONS OF 20 TO 35 PER CENT.
ON EACH AND EVERY ARTICLE PURCHASED.
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Call Early to Avoid Disappointment.
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A COPY OF THIS PROSPECTUS HAS DULY BEEN FILED WITH THE REGISTRAR OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, BENGAL.

PROSPECTUS.

The Turko-Roman Baths of India, Limited.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA.)

CENT PER CENT DIVIDEND EXPECTED; 25% GUARANTEED.

Sanction by His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

Authorized Capital . . . . . Rs. 500,000 Five Lakhs.

Divided into 16,000 ordinary and 4,000 preferential shares of Rs. 5 each. Out of these numbers of shares, the following numbers have been taken up and allotted to the respective companies given below :

Messrs. A. C. M. Enis & Co., 4,000 shares (3,000 Preferential and 1,000 Ordinary) worth	..Rs.	20,000
Messrs. King Jordon & Co., 200 shares worth	.. ,,	1,000
Messrs. Adarsha Knitting Co., Ltd., 200 shares worth	,,	1,000
Total 4,400 Shares worth Rs.	..Rs.	22,000

Amount on shares payable as follows:—
Rs. 2 on Application.
Rs. 3 on Allotment.

DIRECTORS :

1. C. A. M. M. ANIS, (Landlord and Merchant), Director A. K. Co., Ltd., Calcutta, Bombay and Delhi; D. M. K. S. Co., Ltd., Calcutta; Alliance Hotel Co., Ltd., Delhi.
2. C. T. J. A. MOIN, Merchant, Bombay.
3. MESSRS. KING JORDON & Co., Bombay.
4. K. M. BOSE, Esq., Merchant, Calcutta.
5. A. C. M. ENIS & Co., Calcutta, Bombay and Delhi.

BANKERS :
THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LTD., Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Karachi, Amritsar and Lahore.

AUDITORS :
MESSRS. S. K. DEY & CO., Calcutta.

SOLICITORS :
MR. S. M. DUTT, Attorney-at-Law, Calcutta.

MANAGING AGENTS :
A. K. CO., LTD., Calcutta, Delhi, Bombay and Rangoon.
Calcutta, 30, Wellington Street, Bombay 303, Hornby Road.
Delhi, Chandny Chowk.

REGISTERED OFFICE : CALCUTTA.

THE MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION
OF
The Turko-Roman Baths of India, Limited.

1. The name of the Company is the "Turko-Roman Baths of India Limited."
2. The Registered Head Office of the Company will be situated anywhere in India with its branches all over India, Burma and Ceylon.
3. The objects for which the Company is established are :—
   (a) To make known to the public the efficacy of the Vapour Bath and Massage by establishing its branches all over India, Burma, Ceylon and thereby to popularise this system of cure for diseases by conducting the said business in a grand scientific way.
   (b) To invest and deal with the moneys of the Company not immediately required in any profitable way as the directors may think fit.
   (c) To remunerate any person or Company for services rendered or to be rendered in placing or assisting in placing or guaranteeing the placing of any of the shares into the Company's Capital or any debentures or other securities of the Company in or about the formation or promotion of the Company or the conduct of its business.
   (d) To draw, accept, endorse, discount, execute, and, issue Bill of Exchange, Promissory notes, Debentures, whether expressed to be payable to bearer or otherwise and other negotiable or transferable instruments or securities to issue.
   (e) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them. The word "Company" in this Memorandum shall be deemed to include any partnership or other body-persons whether incorporated or not and whether domiciled in British India or elsewhere.
   (f) To amalgamate with any other Company or bodies having objects wholly or partly similar to those of this Company.
4. The liability of the members is limited.
5. The capital of this Company is Rs. 1,00,000 divided into 16,000 ordinary and 4,000 preferential shares of Rs. 5 each. The Company shall have the power to increase or reduce the capital in accordance to the regulations of the Company.
   (a) The Company has the option of refunding the share capital on all preferential shares within 20 years counting from the date of commencing the business.
   (b) The Managing Agents shall have the right to take over three-fourths of the preferential shares.
6. The affairs of the Company shall be managed by Messrs. A. K. Co., Ltd., Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Rangoon. Branches of the Bath will be opened in Karachi, Allahabad, Waltair, Madras, Colombo, Simla, Lahore and any other places as the Company thinks fit. The Firm of Messrs. Adarsha Knitting Co., Ltd., as the name is now or hereafter be constituted or their successor in business or assignees shall continue to be the Managing Agents of the Company for 30 years. The terms of their services will be embodied in the first Articles of Association of the Company.

MALABAR TEAK
FRESH STOCK JUST ARRIVED.
CHEAPEST BARGAIN POSSIBLE.
Beams—20 ft. long, 6" × 6" to 12" × 12" in size
Planks—In general sizes & over 6" in width
Scantlings—In any sizes.
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High Efficiency

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Branch office: —NASIK CITY.
Telephone No. 4491. Telegrams: Demand—Bombay. ,, Nasik.

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Bombay.

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OFFICE :—27, Nagdevi Street. WAREHOUSE :—Darukhana, Mazagon. Telephone No. 2457.

R. K. MODY & Co.
301, Nagdevi Street, Bombay No. 3
Tel. 1711—ENQUIRE FOR:—Tel. Address "LUBOIL"
M. S. Shafting, Couplings, Pedistals
Lubricating Oils, Gin stores, Packings
Leather belting, Hair belting, Pipes & fittings

With a calendar for 1920 & Vikram Samvat 197
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Lawyer's Diary (7" × 4") cloth, with Pencil)
(with corresponding Hindu dates : containing very useful information for Lawyers) .. ,, 1 4
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Booksellers, BOMBAY 2.

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PETROL ECONOMY
New's the Motorist's Opportunity
SAVING 50 % PETROL GRANTEED
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All sizes available. Prices and particulars on application
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M. M. H. J. M. CHOTANI,
(Hardware Depot.)
DONTAD STREET, KHADAK, BOMBAY.

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on 09 April, 2017

THIS PROSPECTUS HAS BEEN FILED WITH THE REGISTRAR OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES BENGAL.

THE BENGAL BRICK & TILE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.,

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT 1913.)

CAPITAL 6,00,000

Divided into 60,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10 each payable as follows:—

Rs. 2-8 per share payable on application Rs. 2-8 per share payable on allotment

The remaining Rs. 5 per share to be called up in two equal instalments of Rs. 2-8 each at intervals of not less than two months.

DIRECTORS.

H. V. POWELL, Esq., Director, Messrs, Powell Newton, Ltd.
FREDERIC NEWTON, Esq., Director, Messrs. Powell Newton, Ltd.
H. GIVEN-WILSON, Esq., Partner, Messrs. Morgan and Co., Solicitors.
D. MACKENZIE, Esq., Manager, Calcutta Industrial Bank, Ltd.

CONSULTING ENGINEER.
G. T. MAWSON, Esq., Assoc., M.A.M. Soc., C.E., M.C.I.
BANKERS.
THE CALCUTTA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD.
SOLICITORS.
Messrs. MORGAN & CO.

BROKERS.
Messrs. BULLEN & CO.
AUDITORS.
Messrs. LOVELOCK AND LEWES.
MANAGING AGENTS.
Messrs. POWELL, NEWTON, LTD.
REGISTERED OFFICE.
11, POLLOCK STREET.

This Company is formed generally to carry out all or any of the objects set forth in the Memorandum of Association annexed hereto. Negotiations are in progress to purchase lands situated near Fuleshwar (B. N. Railway), with a frontage on the river Hooghly and to undertake there the manufacture and sale of Bricks and Tiles and the like.

The ever increasing demand for Bricks and Tiles in Calcutta ensures the Company a ready sale for their production.

It is anticipated that the demand for all Building material especially Bricks, will continue for some time, and the promoters consider that a better quality of brick than that at present in general use is urgently needed.

It is therefore proposed to instal modern brick-making machinery to manufacture bricks from clay in the semi-plastic state and at a lower price than obtains in Calcutta to-day.

The brickfield which the Company is in negotiation to purchase and develop at present turns out 30,000 bricks a day by hand labour. This will be increased to 50,000 from November next and when the new machinery is installed an output of 1,20,000 bricks per day will be turned out at a considerably reduced cost.

PROCESS OF MANUFACTURE.

By the process of manufacture wich it is proposed to employ, bricks will be made entirely by the most modern machinery from Sand and Clay which after being mixed are subjected to pressure, the pressing and moulding being one process. They are then immediately placed in the kiln and burnt thus saving an enormous amount of wastage. The process is thus not interrupted by climatic changes.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED.

The brick it is proposed to manufacture will be perfectly uniform in shape, stronger and more durable than the hand made product and manufactured at a lower cost. It is superfluous to point out all the advantages to be gained by the use of uniform bricks in building.

Similar advantages are claimed for roofing tiles proposed to be manufactured by the Company.

Only a small labour force will be needed rendering the Company independent of the large amount of labour now supplied by Contractors.

The plant it is proposed to instal will consist of eight machines each turning out 15,000 bricks daily in 10 hours.

The present cost of production by hand is Rs. 11-8 to Rs. 12-0 per 1,000. It is estimated this cost will be reduced by the use of modern machinery by 33 per cent.

The price of first class bricks at the brickfield to-day is Rs. 36 per 1,000. The price at Jaggannath Ghat is Rs. 45 per 1,000. The Company will build a Jetty and employ their own boats to carry coal and bricks to and from the brickfields.

The estimated cost of buildings and plant will be Rs. 1,50,000.

The quantity of raw materials on the Site is ample for the Company's requirements. It is proposed to acquire additional land and the promoters are now negotiating for a further 100 Biggahs at an estimated cost of Rupees One Lakh.

The estimated expenditure will be:—

	Rs.
45 Biggahs of land including roughly 13 Lakhs of bricks ready for sale for the purchase of which the Company are now in negotiation	1,40,000
Machinery Boats, Jetty, Plant, Tools, etc.	1,50,000
Additional land approximately 100 Biggahs at Rs. 1,000 per Biggah	1,00,000
Working Capital	1,10,000
	6,00,000

An Agreement will be entered into between the Company and the Managing Agents whereby the latter will be appointed the Managing Agents of the Company for a period of 10 years certain and thereafter until resignation or removal by extraordinary Resolution. They will receive a commission of 10 per cent. on the net profits of the Company as defined in the Articles of Association after the shareholdrs have received a dividend of 10 per cent on the capital of the Company as also further commission of 5 per cent. on the total cost of construction of the Company's buildings and machinery until the time the new machinery starts to work. They will also receive an office allowance of Rs. 750 per mensem.

QUALIFICATION AND REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS:—Under the Articles of Association of the Company the qualification of a Director is the holding of 100 shares in the Company of the nominal value of Rs. 1,000. Each Director will receive out of the funds of the Company by way of remuneration the sum of Rs. 32 for each meeting and a commission of 2½ per cent. on the net yearly profits of the Company as defined in the Articles of Association.

MINIMUM SUBSCRIPTION.The minimum subscription is fixed at 25 per cent. of the shares of the Company offered to the public for subscription. No promotion money will be paid but the Articles of Association provide for the payment of a Commission of 2½ per cent. for underwriting the shares of the Company.

PRELIMINARY EXPENSES:—The preliminary expenses incidental to the formation and flotation of the Company are estimated to amount to Rs. 10,000. These will be borne and paid by the Company.

A copy of the Memorandum of Association of the Company is included in and forms part of this Prospectus.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association can be inspected at the office of the Company's Solicitors at any time during business hours.

APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES:—Application for shares should be made on the accompanying form and sent to the Managing Agents of the Company at their Registered Office, No.11, Pollock Srteet, or to the Company's Bankers together with a remittance for the amount payable on application. If no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number of shares applied for the surplus will be credited in reduction of the amount payable on allotment. Failure to pay any subsequent instalments on shares allotted when due will render the previous payments liable to forfeiture.

Calcutta, 22nd June, 1920.

H. V. POWELL.
F. NEWTON.
H. GIVEN-WILSON.
D. MACKENZIE.
} Directors.

No.—

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To,

The Directors,
THE BENGAL BRICK AND TILE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.,

GENTLEMEN,

Having paid to the Company's Managing Agents Messrs. Powell, Newton, Ltd., 11, Pollock Street, Calcutta, or to the Company's Banker, Messrs. The Calcutta Industrial Bank, Ltd., 10 and 11 Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, the sum of Rs. being a deposit of Rs. 2-8 per share on shares in the abovenamed Company, I request you to allot me that number of shares upon the terms of the Company's Prospectus, dated the day of 191 and the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and I hereby agree to accept the same or any smaller nurmber that may be allotted to me and to pay the balance of Rs. 2-8 per shar, as provided by the said Prospectus and the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and I authorise you to register me as a holder of the said shares.

Please write distinctly.
Name in full
Address
Date
Signature

No.—

THE BENGAL BRICK AND TILE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.

Receipt (to be retained by the Applicant).

Received this.....day of.....19 from Mr.....th sum of Rs.....being a deposit of Rs. 2-8 per share upon.....shares in the above named Company.

For The Bengal Brick and Tile Manufacturing Co., Ltd.,
For POWELL, NEWTON, LTD.,
Managing Agents.

11, Pollock Street,
Calcutta.....1920.

and-or
Banker.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE FAZULBHOY MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, on MONDAY, the 5th day of July, 1920, at 3-0 p.m. (Standard Time) to transact the following buiness:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March 1920.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Ahmed Currimbhoy as a Director.
4. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for current year and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company as notified in the Press are CLOSED from the 24th day of June, 1920, to the 8th day of July 1920 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Bombay, 26th June, 1920.

N. B.—The Dividend when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registred office on and after the 20th day of July 1920 to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on Wednesday, the 23rd June 1920 and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his last given address.

1994

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, on MONDAY, the 5th day of July, 1920 at 3-5 p.m. (Standard Time) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March 1920.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company as notified in the Press are CLOSED from the 24th day of June 1920 to the 8th day of July 1920 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Bombay, 26th June, 1920.

N. B.—The Dividend when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registred office on and after the 20th day of July 1920 to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on Wednesday, the 23rd June 1920 and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his last given address.

1994

THE EBRAHIMBHOY PABANEY MILLS CO., LD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, on MONDAY, the 5th day of July, 1920 at 3-10 p.m. (Standard Time) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March 1920.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company as notified in the Press are CLOSED from the 24th day of June 1920 to the 8th day of July 1920 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Bombay, 26th June, 1920.

N. B.—The Dividend when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registred office on and after the 20th day of July 1920 to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on Wednesday, the 23rd June 1920 and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his last given address.

1995

THE CRESCENT MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, on MONDAY, the 5th day of July, 1920 at 3-15 p.m. (Sandard Time) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March 1920.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Ahmed Currimbhoy as a Director.
4. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for current year and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company as notified in the Press are CLOSED from the 24th day of June 1920 to the 8th day of July 1920 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Bombay, 26th June, 1920.

N. B.—The Dividend when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registred office on and after the 20th day of July 1920 to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on Wednesday, the 23rd June 1920 and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his last given address.

1996

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE PEARL MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, on MONDAY, the 5th day of July, 1920 at 3-20 p.m. (Standard Time) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March 1920.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Ahmed Currimbhoy as a Director.
4. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for current year and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company as notified in the Press are CLOSED from the 24th day of June 1920 to the 8th day of July 1920 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Bombay, 26th Jun 1920.

N. B.—The Dividend when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registred office on and after the 20th day of July 1920 to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on Wednesday, the 23rd June 1920 and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his last given address

1997

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

WANTED—For Railway Signal Workshops, an experienced MACHINE-SHOP FOREMAN, experience in Signal Work not essential, but candidate must have served his full time in large workshops and possess a thorough knowledge of modern machine-shop practice. Age not to exceed 40 years. Salary Rs. 250 to Rs. 350 according to experience and qualifications. The post ultimately rises to Rs. 450. Free quarters provided. Apply giving full particulars of service and last pay drawn, and enclosing copies of certificates, to—

THE SIGNAL ENGINEER,
O. & R. Railway,
Lucknow, U.P.

1895

ESTATE OF THE LATE LIEUT: ARTHUR GEORGE CULPEPPER, I.M.D.

ALL PERSONS having claims against the estate of the late Lieut. Arthur George Culpepper, I.M.D., should forward them within one month from date to the undersigned, after which no claims will be admitted.

CAPTAIN E. W. MANN, I.M.S.,
President of Committee of Adjustment,
No. 3 Shed Alexandra Docks, Bombay.

1991

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED.—CLERKS for the Office of the Field Controller of Military Accounts, Waziristan Force, Lahore on salaries ranging from Rs. 50 to 100, exclusive of allowances. Preference will be given to clerks with at least 6 months' experience a Military Accounts Office, who can produce satisfactory discharge certificates. Only a limited number of selected University Graduates can be allowed the maximum salary of Rs. 100. Original certificates, testimonials, etc., must be produced.

The Field Controller of Military Accounts, Lahore, will personally interview applicants at Bombay at Office of Chief Auditor, Dadar, on the 28th and 30th June, and at Poona, at the Office of the Controller of Military Accounts, 6th (Poona) Division, on the 2nd to 5th July. Accepted clerks will receive Railway Warrants to Lahore.

1989

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.)

NOTICE.

OWING to unavoidable Engineering restrictions, it has been found necessary with effect from 1st July, 1920, to revise the timings of Passenger trains between Bombay and Viramgam and also the timings of the Bombay Peshawar Mails between Bombay and Delhi.

The principal alterations will be:—

The Down Bombay-Peshawar Mail will leave Colaba at 15 hours instead of 17 hours.

The Up Bombay-Peshawar Mail will arrive at Colaba at 14 hours instead of 12 noon.

The Down Kathiawar Express will leave Colaba at 20-45 hours instead of 21 hours.

The Up Kathiawar Express will not stop at Marine Lines.

The Down Ahmedabad Passenger will leave Colaba at 21-10 hours instead of 21-25.

The Up Fast Passenger will arrive at Colaba at 21-30 instead of 21-10.

The Up Baroda Passenger will arrive at Colaba at 23-25 instead of 22-5.

For full particulars see Time Table exhibited at stations.

E. T. ROBINSON,
Ag: General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 18th June, 1920.

1847

THE INDIAN IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, LTD,

NEW ISSUE.

1ST CALL OF Rs. 25 PER SHARE ON 1,50,000 SHARES OF RS. 100 EACH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above Call has been made by resolution of the Board of Directors and is payable on or before the 1st August, 1920, and the holders the said shares are required within due date to forward remittance in payment to the Office of the Company at No. 7, Hastings Street, Calcutta, along with scrip for endorsement.

By order of the Board.

BURN & Co.
Managing Agents.

7, Hastings Street, Calcutta.
June 15th, 1920.

1991

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

ORDERS FOR THE CONDUCT OF MEASUREMENT OF GOODS FOR TONNAGE BY PUBLIC MEASURERS IN THE PORT OF BOMBAY.

AMENDMENT OF ORDERS NO. 16 (a), (c) & (d) and 20.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that with effect from the 1st July, 1920, no refund of measurement fees will be made in respect of any sum less than Four rupees. The Scale of Measurement fees will also be amended from the above date. Orders No. 16 (a), (c) & (d) and 20 of the above Orders will be amended accordingly to read as under:—

(16) The Scale of Measurement fees leviable under Rules V and XVII shall be as follows:—

(a) On Cotton, Wool, Hemp, Aloe Fibre, Twist (white and coloured), Rags, and waste in pressed bales ...pies 6 per bale.

(b) .....

(c) On Gunny bales from Calcutta, Hides and Skins, Piece-goods, and all goods not included under (a) and (b) in packages of diverse dimensions ..... annas 1½ per package.
Subject to a rebate of pies 9 per package on the measurer's certifying that the lot measured consisted of not less than 100 packages all of uniform dimensions.

(d) On goods of any description measured on board a vessel .....annas 1½ per package.

(20) Refund of Measurement Fees shall not be made for any sum less than Four Rupees.

By Order of the Committee.
C. B. SAYER,
Acting Secretary,
Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, 10th June, 1920.

1851

NOTICE

FRESH STOCK of Imperial P. O. P. and P. O. P. POST CARDS (Tropical) arives every mail. Can be had at the following rates:—

Imperial P.O.P. 17 x 24½, Rs. 20 per quire.
Imperial P.O.P. Past Cards, Rs 578 per gross.

GUERRA & SONS,
Photographers.

Bungalow No. 107,
P. O. Road, Mhow, C. I.

1924

CANADA TO INDIA AND JAVA PORTS.

A direct monthly service from Canada to India and Java has been inaugurated by Messrs. Ellerman and Bucknall Steamship Co. Ltd. Steamers will sail from Montreal to Port Said, Port Sudan, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Singapore, Batavia and other Java ports, as inducement offers.

Cargo will also be taken by transhipment for Karachi, Madras and Calcutta.

Rate of eight will be about the same as is charged from New York.

The first steamer of the Line s.s. "Katuna" is expected ready to load in Montreal about July 15th 1920. For further information apply

Messrs. W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
Parsi Bazaar Street, Bombay.

Bombay, 23rd June 1920.

1993

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE SIR SHAPURJI BROACHA MILLS LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on MONDAY, the 28th day of June, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company "Canada Building" Hornby Road, Fort Bombay, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the duly audited Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March 1920, and Balance Sheet as at that date of the Company.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotations, but are eligible and offer themselves for re-election
4. To appoint Auditors for the Current year and to fix their remuneration and,
5. To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman

Notice is also given that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 19th June to 3rd July 1920, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

MATHRADAS GOCULDAS & CO.,
Agents.

Canada Building,
Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay, 25th May, 1920.

N.B.—The DIVIDEND when declared will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after MONDAY, 12th July, 1920, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register, on the 3rd day of July 1920, to whom Dividend Receipts will be posted. Change of address, if any, should be notified at once.

1239

THE INDIAN IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, LTD.

OLD ISSUE.

4TH AND FINAL CALL OF RS. 15 PER SHARE ON 1,40,000 SHARES OF RS. 100 PER SHARE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above call has been made by resolution the Board of Directors and is payable on or before 1st August, 1920, and the holders of the said Shares are required within due date to forward remittance in payment to the Office of the Company at 7, Hastings Street, Calcutta, along with scrip for endorsement.

By Order of the Board.

BURN & Co.,
Managing Agents.

7, Hastings Street, Calcutta.
June 15th, 20.

1998

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

WE have dismissed our man named ANWAR HUSAIN, from our SHOP, and we are not responsible for any further dealings with him from the 24th instant.

SAJJADHUSAIN
ALLAFHUSAIN,
Boots and Shoes Merchants.
2036 Bhendi Bazaar, Bombay.

NOTICE.

WE beg to notify that through an error in the Prospectus published in the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" of 26th June, 1920, of the UNION AGENCY, LD., present issue of 50,000 shares of Rs. 10 each was printed instead of 60,000 shares of Rs. 10 each.

WANTED.

A DRAUGHTSMAN for the office of Municipal Engineer Ahmedabad, on a salary of Rs. 150 per mensem.

The post is permanent and the scale will possibly be increased if the person selected suit the Municipality.

Application should reach the U. S. before the 15th of July.

J. S. MALIK,
Municipal Engineer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

CENTRAL HINDU BOYS' SCHOOL.

WANTED—A SUPERINTENDENT of Athletics. He should be a first class Scout Master, a Specialist in Drill and a good Organiser. Pay 50 to 75 according to qualification with prospects. Apply to the HEAD MASTER.

2046

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS from men who have passed the Matriculation, Government School Final, School Leaving Certificate, European High School, the Full Senior Commercial Examination of the London Chamber of Commerce or the Cambridge Senior Local Examination, are invited for temporary appointments on Rs. 50 per mensem, with prospects of confirmation in the grade of Rs. 50 rising to Rs. 150 per mensem in the office of the Accountant-General, Bombay. Applicants will have to produce the following certificates:—

1. Certificate (in original) of age, stating the date and place of birth.
2. Certificate of having passed the examination referred to in the application.
3. Certificates (in original) of good moral character from two gentlemen of position preferably Head Master of the School in which the applicant was educated.

The applications should be addressed to the undersigned.

C. P. GORWALLA,
Asstt. Accounts Officer.

2045

NOTICE.

WHEREAS it is intended by Government to close the portion of the disused public passage described below and to dispose of its site as Government land, Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or claims over the public passage or raising objections to the notified closure and sale of the same that they should on or before the 16th August, 1920, lodge in the office of the Collector of Bombay, a statement in writing of such rights, claims or objections. Description:—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Peddar Road, lying between New Survey Nos. 7109, 1A/7110, 7111, 7112, 7116 and 2/7119, and bounded on the North by the properties of Mr. M. M. Cama and Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim, on the South and on the East by the property of Sir D. J. Tata, and on the West by Peddar Road. A plan of the above described site of the portion of the public passage can be seen at the office of the Superintendent, Bombay City Survey and Land Records Office, on any day during office hours.

(Sd.) J. P. BRANDER,
Collector of Bombay.

2031

NOTICE.

WANTED—A DEMONSTRATOR of Applied Mechanics for the College of Engineering, Poona.

The candidate should be a graduate of Engineering or an associate member of a technical institute of high standing.

He must be possessed of a good knowledge of applied mechanics and he should preferably have had practical experience in engineering workshops and in a drawing office or designing work.

The pay of the post will be Rs. 100—10—150 and the first year will be on probation.

Applications should reach the undersigned on or before 10th July, 1920.

College of Engineering,
Poona, 19th June, 1920.

R. S. CREE BROWN,
Ag. Principal.

1947

THE MALABAR TIMBER COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTORY MEETING of The Malabar Timber Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 90, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY the 28th day of June, 1920 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Statutory Report and Audited Statement of Capital as at 30th June, 1919.

To approve as altered the Agreement with the Managing Agents, Secretaries and Treasurers for the Management of the Company.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd June to the 2nd of July, 1920, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

JAGABHAI MANIBHAI & CO.,
Managing Agents, Secretaries and Treasurers.

14th June, 1920. 1720

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received by the Chairman, Municipal Board, Muttra for the supply by the middle of July, 1920, of TWO TANK WAGONS of LIQUID FUEL of a specific gravity 8835 and flashing point 171 degree for the Diesel Oil Engines, Muttra Water Works.

THE MOTORISTS GUIDE, INDIA.

2ND EDITION.

CORRECTIONS and additions up to December, 1919. Annas eight per copy. Post free.

Apply:—M. J. Giles,
Head Police Office.
Bombay.

2047

PURE DARJEELING TEA.

THE FINEST TEA PRODUCED.

BUY DIRECT FROM THE GROWER and save middlemen's profits.
Flowery Orange Pekoe, at As. 15 per lb.
Broken Orange Pekoe, at As. 14 per lb.
Pekoe No. 1, at As. 13 per lb.
Pekoe Fannings at As. 12.6 per lb.
Packing Free. Special quotations for quantities the MANAGER, Selimbong Tea Estate, Nagri Spur P. O., via Sonada, D. H. Ry.

2035

THE GENUINE AND ORIGINAL SANATOGEN, FORMAMINT, ALBULACTIN WULFING & CYSTOPURIN WULFING.

MANUFACTURED by Messrs. Bauer & Co. and A. Wuifing & Co. Consignments of the above are expected very soon and intending purchasers in quantities and wholesale dealers are requested to write in for prices and particulars to.

J. R. JACOB & CO.,
19c, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.
Sole Agents for India (excepting Karachi) and Burma.
Telegraphic address "Japonic"
Telephone No. 3344.

2038

THE INDIAN IRON & STEEL CO., LTD

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 2ND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at 7, Hastings Street, Calcutta, on MONDAY, the 5th July, 1920, at 4 p.m., to receive the Directors' Report, pass the Accounts to March 31st, 1920, and transact any other business that may be brought forward.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 24th June, 1920, to 6th July, 1920, both days inclusive.

(Sd.) BURN & Co.,
Managing Agents.

Calcutta, 23rd June, 1920
2048

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST OR MISLAID.

BALANCED ALLOTMENT LETTERS Nos. 4613 and 9871 in respect of 76 shares of the SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, in the name of Vallabhdas Gordhandas have been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within one month to the registered Offices of the Company, Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay. Otherwise a duplicate will be issued to the abovementioned owner.

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.

2039

WANTED.

WANTED—A thoroughly competent CLERK, one well experienced in keeping accounts and fit to hold charge of a Railway Construction Office, not afraid of hard and rough work, need only apply with copies of testimonials. Pay Rs. 75 consolidated rising to 100 in two instalments after six months of approved service. Successful candidate will have to join at once. Inter class fare allowed.

R. PESTONJI.
For Engineer-in-Chief.
Jamnagar Dwarka Railway Company, Limited.
Jamnagar, Kathiawar.

2041

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

MATERNITY HOME—MEDICAL OFFICER (LADY) IN CHARGE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the appointment of Medical Officer in charge of the Imamwada Municipal Maternity Home, Bombay City, containing 20 beds. Applicants must be legally qualified women medical practitioners, under 45 years of age, with experience in midwifery. The appointment will be for one year in the first instance and renewable at the end of the time. The service will be pensionable and the medical officer appointed will be responsible for the treatment of the patients and the management of the Home. She will devote her whole time to her duties, supervise the work of the Municipal district nurses and be prepared to attend at any time when sent for in cases of difficulty.

The salary of the post is Rs. 300 per month with Rs. 50 carriage allowance. Quarters are not provided.

Applications on Forms to be obtained from the Executive Health Officer, with copies of certificates of age and physical fitness and not more than three recent testimonials should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner, Municipal Offices, Bombay, and should be delivered before 15th July 1920.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Ag. Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 26th June, 1920.
2032

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 33rd Dividend at the rate of Rs. 50 per Share (free of Income Tax) has been declared for the year ending 31st March, 1920, at the Ordinary General Meeting held on 26th June, 1920. And the same is made payable at the Registered Office of the Company No. 9, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on and after MONDAY, the 19th July, 1920, between 12 noon to 3 p.m. (S. T.). The Dividend Warrents will be posted to Shareholders at their registered addresses.

By order of the Board of Directors,
RAGHAVJI MAGANLAL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 26th June, 1920.

N.B.—Ahmedabad Shareholders will be paid at Mr. Gordhan Dalsukhram's residence in Mazekchowk, Ahmedabad, from 19th to 31st July, 1920, and thereafter at Company's Office, Bombay.

2043

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. CURRIM JIWAN, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, has agreed to sell the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim to or upon the said property by way of mortgage, inheritance, lease, sale, gift, lien, or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, No. 54, Esplanade Road, in Fort, Bombay (in the Mercantile Bank Building) within fourteen days from the date hereof otherwise the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived and the purchase will be completed without regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Fazandari land with the messuage tenement dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the Northern side of Nishandaricha Pada or Nishanpada Cross Road, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, formerly as well as now in the occupation of several tenants assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B. Ward No. 3229, Street No. 6 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under New survey No. 3125 standing in the name of Shaik Hassn Bin Mahomed Hasham Chewoolker, containing by admeasurement 10 feet in breadth and 40 feet in length be the same little more or less and bounded as follows: on the East by the Gully the half or moiety part of the aforesaid property and half or moiety part of the adjoining house of Baloo Sardar on the West by the House of Khoja Moorar Saija on the North by the Sweepers passage and on the South by the Public Road called Nishandaricha Pada or Nishanpada Cross Road.

Dated this 26th day of June, 1920.

PAYNE & CO.,
Purchasers Attorneys.

2033

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of DOOLARAM ASANAND, a widower, late of Bombay, Mooltani Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, who died at Tando Adam, residing at Kaliwada, Mandvi, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

JAMATMAL DOOLARAM, of Bombay, Multani Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant, residing at Kaliwada, Mandvi, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at aforesaid this seventeenth day of June in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty, and in the eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
For Registrar,
R. B. PATEL

The 18th day of June, 1920.

Messrs. KHARAS & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

1998

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.
GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEERS.
23, Churchgate Street.

BONA-FIDE SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AT B WAREHOUSE, ALEXANDRA DOCK.

The BOMBAY AUCTION CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, 1st July, 1920, at 9 a.m. (S.T.), at Alexandra Dock B Warehouse by the order of Officer in charge of Military Forwarding Office the following goods:—

Waterproof coats.
Motor accessories.
Kit bags, Boots, Beddings, Razaies, Blankets, gramophones and some household articles, etc., etc.

GRAND AUCTION SALE AT RED CROSS DEPOT ALEXANDRA DOCK SHED NO. 2.

The BOMBAY AUCTION CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, 2nd July 1920 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)and SATURDAY, 3rd July, 1920 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Alexandra Dock No. 2 Shed by the order of Superintendent of Red Cross Depot the following goods:—

Cinematograph's machines.
X Ray Apparatus.
Indoor and outdoor games
Invalid foods stockings Flannel and cotton waistcoats, red jackets, pants, pyjamas, draws, sheets woolen and cotton shirts, night shirts, coats and some house-hold useful things selling by separate lots.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th June, 1920.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE "EMPIRE" is a BRITISH-MADE TYPEWRITER. Hence efficiency combined with durability. Sole Agents, ITY SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING STUDIO, 281, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BUILDINGS—Land and Buildings FOR SALE to suit your requirements are offered by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

C. C. EDUCATION "Z" Poona city prepare students by post for Book-keeping, Higher Accountancy apply for prospectus. 1742

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Enrolments proceeding for Government, Auditing Diploma, Banking, Secretarial and General Commerce course Prof. Davar can be interviewed during business hours. 80, Esplanade Road. 2021

MISCELLANEOUS.

KARAMAT OIL is by experience a wonderful remedy for deafness and all ear troubles, removes the weakness of the ear-films, and the rattling that is heard from outside. Price per Phial Rs. 1/4. with dropper Rs. 1/8. BALLABHA & CO., Pilibhit, U.P. 1849

SITUATIONS VACANT.

EXPERIENCED CUSTOMS CLERKS WANTED at once, must be experienced. Apply personally BRANCH MANAGER ARMY & NAVY. 1829

WANTED A B. Sc. or B. A. with Service for the Union High School, Broach. Apply sharp with terms and testimonials to the MANAGER. 1981

WANTED—An experienced Parsi L. C. E. or SURVEYOR to supervise Contract Work at Colombo. Apply personally P. DUBASH, Jewellers, Meadows Street, Fort. 2042

WANTED—A M.A. or B.A. strong in languages and also in mathematics to coach up a student of VII standard for appearing Matric Examination in 1921 Pay from rupees 75 to 100 according to qualification. 2034

WANTED—A TEACHER Matric or School-Final, knowing Gujrati. Apply personally to the HEADMASTER, the Parel Road A. V. School, Bhindi Bazaar, China Building. 3041

WANTED—a PARTNER in a well established Farm in Northern India, must be qualified under Indian Companies Act of 1913. For Goodwill and terms write to Box No. 765, Advt Dept "Bombay Chronicle." 2023

WANTED—A GRADUATE (Languages), and Matriculates. Pay according to qualifications. Apply sharp stating terms, to HEADMASTER, Coronation High School, MANGROL (Kathiawar). 1968

WANTED—A PARTNER in a well established Firm in Northern India, must be qualified under Indian Companies Act of 1913. For Goodwill and terms write to Box No. 756, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 1953

WANTED for immediate engagement—INDIAN CAPTAINS in possession of coasting Masters' certificates. Continued employment assured to suitable men. Apply personally between 2 and 5 p.m. R. E. Collin & Co., Elphinstone Circle, Fort. 1976

WANTED—One or two expert SHORTHAND TYPISTS of either sex, very strong in English, and knowing office work, on a salary of Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 per month. Only competent hands need apply to Box No. 750, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1908

WANTED—3 INDIAN DRAUGHTSMEN for Builders' Office in Calcutta, capable of drawing out plans and sections of buildings. Those with Reinforced Concrete experience preferred. A permanency to capable men. Train-fare will be paid. Apply to Box No. 768, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2021

WANTED AT ONCE—An experienced GRADUATE, able to take Matric class in Persian. Handsome salary to a competent person. Law students need not apply. Apply to THE PRINCIPAL, Marwad i Vidyalaya High School, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, No. 4. 2014

WANTED—A PROFESSOR of Philosophy for the D. J. Sind College, Karachi. Monthly pay Rs. 250-25/2-400, and Provident Fund benefits. Apply to the PRINCIPAL with testimonials before 10th July, 1920. S. C. SHAHANI, Ag. Principal, D. J. Sind College, Karachi. 1765

WANTED—ENERGETIC AGENTS and CANVASSERS throughout Bombay Presidency on very liberal terms of commission or salary against guaranteed business to secure. Life and Marriage Provident Insurance cases. Premium Rs. 2 and Re. 1 monthly. For rules and forms please apply:—THE PRESIDENT VENUS PROVIDENT INSURANCE SOCIETY, 10, Homji Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED.

LAND WANTED—About 2,000 square yards, preferably freehold, suitable for erection godown: neighbourhood Docks or Mazagon. Apply Box No. 761, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1972

FOR SALE.

NEW 45 cwt. NAPIER CHASSIS, Immediate Delivery Price Rs. 11,000 only. Apply to Messrs. "BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES" Hughes Road, Bombay. 1798

ZEISS MICROSCOPE (quite new) FOR SALE, can be seen at PURSHOTAM BANDUJI & CO., 53, Medows Street. 1840

ORDERS invited for September Delivery for "FORD TOURING CARS", and "ONE TON FORD TRUCKS". "Book your orders now to ensure early deliveries". Apply BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Hughes Road, Bombay. 1797

FOR SALE—A MOTOR CAR Just arrived from France, latest model 1920, RENALT 12 H.P., self starter Electric light, 5 wheels, etc., For further particulars apply to Box No. 764, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2008

FOR SALE.—THE UNIVERSAL RUBBER STAMP CO., late Government Contractor for Rubber stamps, desires to sell his complete business for Rs. 20,000. Apply to Mr D'SOUZA, 32, Chowpatty, Bombay. 201

FOR SALE—Immediate Delivery, "FORD TOURING"? "FORD SEDAN" and "OVERLAND" Mod. "4" Cars DIXEY FLYER and ALLEN five seater cars, real bargain for the prices offered. Apply to BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Hughes Road, Bombay. 1796

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET, TO BE LET, TO BE LET.—Best opportunity for new inventors. ROOMS for offices and godowns, small as well as big blocks, suitable for Banks, Shipping Companies, Insurance Companies, etc., situated near banks and mercantile locality. Apply JETHMAL NARANDAS & CO., in Great Western Buildings, Bakehouse Lane, Bombay. 1862

SALES BY AUCTION

MENESSE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
NO. 48, HUMMUM STREET, FORT
Telephone No. 4089.

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT STORES.

Under instructions from the Controller Sales Board of Industries and Munitions, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 30th June, 1920 at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at Haji Bunder Sewri the following Stores, material, and Plant:—

AN ASSORTED LOT OF:

Pully blocks, bolts and nuts, chain, cocks bib and stop, hose couplings, hinges, copper nails, iron cut clasp nails, taper pins, glue pots, screws, shackles tinned tacks, thimbles, back pressure valves, ball valves, sluice valve, stop valves, augers, bits, files, mamoties hack saws, aluminium ingot, brass rod, brass tubing, brass gauze wire, bronze phosphor, copper tubes, copper gauze, metal antifriction steel gauze, steel-guttering, bulb angles fifty ft. long, belt dressing oil; about 20 tons of an assorted lot of paint, anchors, benches, slop carts, chairs, iron drums, glycerine, duplex lamps; cook house receptacles, gauze glass rings, coi rand manila rope, tramway fish bolts, water tanks, etc.

In addition the following lots of new plant: Punching bears, bellows, chucks, concrete mixer, boiler ferrules, screw jacks, hydraulic ship jacks, screwing machines, paint grinding machines, rail sawing machines, Centrifugal Pulsometer, Worthington and Kite motion pumps and boiler tubes.

A deposit of 25 per cent. is required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 CASES JAPANESE REFINED CAMPHOR TABLETS.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 28th June, 1920, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Clive Street, near Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co.'s Godown, by order of the Office concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr Keshavji Ramdas the following goods:—

Ex S.S. "Ganges Maru."

50 cases Japanese Refined Camphor 1-160 oz Tablets, each case 60 lbs.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 18 BALES COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 29th June, 1920, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Yard, Colaba, on account of the concerned, the following goods damaged by fire and water:—

18 bales cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.,
Bombay, 28th June, 1920.

MESSRS. RICHARD AND CO.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF 1,000 (ONE THOUSAND) SHARES OF E. D. SASSOON UNITED MILLS, LTD.

Messrs. RICHARD AND CO. will sell by public auction on 2nd July, 1920, at their office at No. 3 Churchgate Street, 1st floor, opp. The Eastern Bank Limited 500 shares of E. D. Sassoon United Mills on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Mr. Mussabhai Joomabhai Sheriff carrying on business in name of Messrs. Joomabhai Sheriff & Sons, at 49, Nisanpada Road, and 500 shares of the same Company at the account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Mr. Karrimbhai Janmahomed customs Dalal residing at Khoja Mohalla.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the balance of the purchase moneys shall be paid within three days from the sale date against delivery.

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC.

Messrs. RICHARD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on 5th July, 1920, at 9-30 a.m. (S. T.), at Mazagon Grain Depot near "G" Shed by the order of the Officer In Charge Clothing Depot (Bombay) big lots of Blankets, Boots, Shoes, Cotton and Woollen Clothing, etc., etc.

For further particulars apply to the Auctioneers.

RICHARD & CO.,
Auctioneers,

Bombay, 28th June, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT ARDESIR DADY STREET, KHETWADI.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from Messrs. Unwala Peerozshaw and Papa, Attorneys for the Vendor, and on account and at the risk of Kunailal Mohunlal Desai, the Defaulting Purchaser, sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 28th, June, 1920, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), on the premises the undermentioned property:—

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 7,888 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or building standing thereon situate, lying and being at Ardesir Dady Street, outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 286, and New No. 1958, Old Survey No. 2, and New Survey No. 7473, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 1569, and Street No. 50, and bounded on or towards the East by the said Ardesir Dady Street, on or towards the West by sweeper's passage, on or towards the South by the property of Jehangir Pestonji Boyiwala, and on or towards the North by the property of Jamshedji Jiwanji Patel.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Unwala, Peerozshaw and Papa, Attorneys for the Vendor at their Office No. 48, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Immoveable Properties, situate at Parel, Parel Bhoiwada Road and at Parel Village Road.

HIGH COURT.

Suit No. 72 of 1919.

Balbhadrai Lalaji, Henji Lalaji
vs.
Venichand Surajmal and another.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, by order of Messrs. Unwala Peerozshaw and Papa, Attorneys for Mr. Balbhadrai Lalaji, the Receiver appointed in the above suit and pursuant to the order dated the 8th day of April, 1920, made by the High Court in the above suit, sell by Public Auction, the following properties on the premises on the following days:—

LOT No. I.

SALE on TUESDAY, the 29th June, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure, containing by admeasurement 220 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Parel, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 65, and New No. 14206 and New Survey No. 1/71 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under F Ward No. 2623 and Street No. 1317 and bounded on or towards the East by the public passage, on or towards the West by the house and compound of Naaryen Raghunath Ramchandra, on or towards the North by the public passage and on or towards the South partly by the property of Atmaram Manockji, partly by that of Janardhan Vithoba and partly that of Succaram Essoba and which hereditaments are in the occupation of the tenants of the said Uderam Gamnaji.

LOT No. 3.

One equal half share of the deceased Surajmal Venichand.

Sale immediately after the Lot No. 1 is sold.

One equal half share of the deceased Surajmal Venichand in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 733 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenements o rbuildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Parel Village Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 58, and New No. 14196, and New Survey No. 10, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under F Ward No. 2724 and 2725 and Street No. 1418 and bounded on or towards the North by the Parel Village Road, on or towards the South by the property of Byramji Hormasji Engineer and partly by the property of the borrower, on or towards the East partly by the property of Jetha Devraj and partly by the property of Chintaman Govindji, and on or towards the West by a passage and which said premises are now in the occupation of the borrower.

LOT No. 2.

SALE on THURSDAY, the 1st July, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, containing by admeasurement 284 sq. yds. or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Parel Bhoiwada Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 162 and New No. 2776, and New Survey No. 1A/2118 and 2A/2118 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under F Ward No. 1468 (2) and Street No. 162A and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Shunwar Sukut Patel, on or towards the South by the public gully, on or towards the East by a chawl of Motibai widow of Govind Jiwan Kiny and by public gully and on or towards the West by another chawl of the said Motibai.

LOT No. 4.

One equal half share of the deceased Surajmal Venichand.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

Sale immediately after Lot No. 2 is sold.

One equal half share or portion in all and singular that piece or parcel of land or Government ground containing by admeasurement 800½ square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Parel Bhoiwada Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 24 and New No. A/142261, Old Survey No. and New Survey No. A.S. 6/19 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under F Ward No. 1407 and Street No. 101, and bounded on or towards the East by public passage and the portion of the house of Philip Batarna Nunes, on or towards the West by the land of Shivram Pandurang Kiny, on or towards the South by the portion of the house of Mariabai widow of Doming Souza and on or towards the North by the house of Dadaji Atwar Kiny.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Unwala Peerozshaw and Papa, Attorneys for the Receiver, at their office No. 48, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 28th June, 192

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

AUCTION SALE OF 90 CASES CEYLON TEA AND 27 CASES CALCUTTA TEA.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. Chhabildas Motiram and Bros. at their godown at Kolivada, Cementchowl, Mandvi and on account and at the risk of Yahudi M. M. Moses.

37 cases each 95 lbs. Ceylon tea Lot No. 159.
22 cases each 56 lbs. Ceylon tea Lot No. 156.
10 cases each 105 lbs. Ceylon tea Lot No. 105.
13 cases each 86 lbs. Ceylon tea Lot No. 236.
8 cases each 88 lbs. Ceylon tea Lot No. 130.
27 cases each 140 lbs. Calcutta tea Lot. No 3.

SALE ON FRIDAY THE 2ND JULY, 1920 AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT ELPHINSTONE LAND ESTATE FEERE ROAD.

On FRIDAY, the 2nd July at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will, under instructions from the owner of the property, sell by Public Auction at the premises the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuage, tenement or dwellings standing thereon and situated on the Elphinstone Land Estate in the Island of Bombay and in the registration sub-district of Mandvi containing by admeasurement 555 5/9 square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under new survey No. 3186 and by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 4456 and Street No. 156/162 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the north by the Kallian Street, on or towards the south and west by the property belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay and on or towards the east by the Frere Road.

Further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of title deeds can be had of the Vendor's Attorneys Messrs. Malvi Modi and Runchordas at their office at Medows Street or of the undersigned.

SALE ON SATURDAY THE 3RD JULY 1920 AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT 2ND KUMBHARVADA STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd July 1920 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will under the instructions from the owner of the property, sell by Public Auction at the premises the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate and being without the Fort of Bombay on the eastern side of 2nd Kumbharwada Street in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 135 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 3116 new 10012 old survey No. 4457 and new survey No. 5634 assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under ward Nos. 7630 and 7631 and street Nos. 245 and land bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the east by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the west by the 2nd Kumbharwada Street, on or towards the north by the house of Bapuji Sorabji and on or towards the south by the house of Thacker Jeyaram Shivji.

Further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of titledeeds can be had of the Vendor's Attorney's Messrs. Malvi, Modi and Runchordas at their office at Medows Street or of the undersigned.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th June, 1920.

BENNETT & CO.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Glen Rose, Apollo Bunder, opposite the Taj Mahal Hotel, the valuable and handsome, teakwood and blackwood, plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table and chairs, large sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing room cabinets, single and double glass door almirahs, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, fancy teapoys, dressing chest of drawers, one sweet toned cottage piano by Harrold, large wardrobe, cloth and gown presses, marble top dressing and washhand tables, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, meatsafes, rich carpets, etc., etc., the property of the late Mr. E. Sassoon Gubbay.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING SITES AT NEPEAN SEA ROAD FACING THE SEA.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTORS AND WEALTHY GENTLEMEN IN SEARCH OF DESIRABLE SITES AT MALABAR HILL FACING THE SEA.

Under instructions from the owners Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers will put up for sale by Public Auction at the premises four plots of land varying in area from 1,700 to 2,000 sq. yards at Nepean Sea Road on THURSDAY, the 1st day of July, 1920, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.).

Two of those plots carry with them the right of reclaiming the sea shore to the extent of nearly 3,000 square yards. These plots are situate on the West side of Nepean Sea Road between the property of the late Mr. Bomanji Eduljee Kashinath and Mr. Abdulla Hoosein and are bounded on the West by the seashore.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya Attorneys for the vendor at 121 Esplanade Road Fort, or the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE ARTICLES.

Under instructions from Captain F. Rocks, Storekeeper, Combined Labour Depot, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on TUESDAY, the 6th proximo, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, in compound of the Combined Labour Depot, Dadar, near the Tram Terminus:—

A lot of wearing apparels such as woollen comforters, engine room trousers and coats, pyjamas, blouses, lanyards, boot followers, mittens, etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 28th June, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.

No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay Tel. No. 521.

TO-DAY AT 3 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF 5 KEGS, CREAM OF TAR TAR, 1 CASE JAPANESE PEPPERMINT, 5 CASES MENTHOL CRYSTALS AND 11 CASES BUNTE WHITE HOUSE COCOA POWDER.

Under instructions from the bank concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 28th June at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their room No. 16 Apollo Street the following:—

5 Cases Cream of Tartar.
1 Case Japanese peppermint.
5 Cases menthol Crystal.
11 Cases 200 doz half lb. tins Bunte White House Cocoa powder.

N. B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sales.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th June, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, household furniture and sundry articles:—

Furniture such as drawing room suites, mirror door almirahs, dressing and writing tables, teakwood chairs, fancy teapoys, cupboards, sideboard, bookstands, etc., etc.

By order of the concerned:—

One lot very nice Venetian and Bohemian cut glass chandeliers.

By order of the office concerned:—

100 wheel barrows.
1 case combs 21 gross.
1 case milk bottles.
1 case alluminium forks.
1,200 cwts. mica.

By order of the manufacturers:—

8 gunny bags of different sorts of shoes, slippers Madras sandels, etc.

By order of the Bank concerned:—

5 cases cream of tartar.
1 case Japanese peppermint.
5 cases menthol crystals.
11 cases Bunte white house cocoa powder.
Bicycles, carriages, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th June 1920.

WANTED AGENTS.

Gentlemen who can command a decent business are recommended to apply to the

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

67, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

LIBERAL TERMS & EVERY FACILITY TO SUITABLE MEN.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE BOMBAY

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay

To-Night
A Pathe Serial
George B. Seitz
and
Marguerite Curtot
in
"Bound and Gagged"
or
"Round the World for a Wager"

A Novel Serial of Intermingled Laughs, Thrills, Excitement and Suspense.

In Ten Thrilling and Amusing Episodes

PATHE REVIEW No. 28
An Illustrated Screen Magazine
To AMUSE & to INSTRUCT
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News from Blighty

TIME—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. Saturdays Matinee 5 p.m. Sundays Matinee, 3-30 & 5 15 p.m.
Popular Prices
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW."

Fiendish Plot
Set Adrift IN Deep Sea

These are the latest and most sensational episodes in the most powerful dramatic Serial

The Fatal Fortune
featuring
Helen Holmes
presented by
Messrs. K. D & Brothers.

Shows at 7, 8-45 & 10 30 p.m
Every day Shows at 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.

Globe Cinema
Sandhurst Road, West.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m

REYNOLDS DENNISTON LD.
presents the
DENNISTON PLAYERS

In a repertoire of the latest and most successful Farces, comedies and dramas.

To-day MON. To-morrow TUES. 28th and 29th at 9-30 p.m.
The International Comedy "FRIENDLY ENEMIES" which scored an enormous success in London as "UNCLE SAM"

WED. 30th at 9-30 p.m.
"UP IN MABEL'S ROOM" A Comedy in 3 Acts

THURS. 1st July at 9-30 p. m.
An Initial Modern Drama "THE ACQUITTAL"

FRI. and SAT. 2nd and 3rd July at 9-30 p.m.
For the First Time in Bombay "NIGHTIE NIGHT"

Booking at ROSE &Co. up to 6 p.m. After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.
Daily at 6-30 p.m.
A Delightful Comedy
"A PRINCE OF GRAUSTARK"
The Romantic Sequel of "GRAUSTARK"

THE EMPRESS DIRECTION: MADAN THEATRES, Ld. MANAGEMENT: J. F. MADAN & Co.
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
OUR GRAND PRIZE SHOWS AT 3, 4-30 and 6-30 p. m.

THE EMPRESS SERIALS ARE THE TALK OF BOMBAY!!
THE SENSATIONAL BOOM IN EMPRESS SERIALS!!!

VITAGRAPH PRESENTS TWO SUPER SERIALS

"A FIGHT FOR MILLIONS" featuring the Daredevil Stunt: Merchant WILLIAM DUNCAN

"THE SCARLET RUNNER" The 1200 H. P. Motor Serial. Each Episode a complete story.

DO NOT MISS ON ANY ACCOUNT **TWO SERIALS IN ONE PROGRAMME**

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE
RENDEZVOUS OF THE CULTURES.
Every day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
The Great succes of the POPULAR PICTURE BILL.
The six reel Photoplay
"Hearts of Men."

A widower having lost his mother and having an orphaned son, decides to remarry. He marries an Italian lady who elopes with a grocery clerk and takes with her the orphaned son of her husband. She wires him that his son is dead. After series of adventurasthe father traces his son and lives an happy life with him.

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT!

Prices: Re. 1-8; Re. 1; Ans. 8 and 4. (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

NOTE.
Special Trams.

CAR to Colaba via Bombay Gymkhana from the Opera House Tram Terminus.

CAR to Victoria Gardens via Charni Road, Foras Road, Clare Road, Byculla from the Opera House Tram Terminus.

CAR to Prince's and Victoria Docks from the newly opened Sandhurst Bridge Tram Terminus—which is opposite to Royal Opera House—proceeding on Sandhurst Road and crossing Charni Road Khetwadi, Falkland Road, Null Bazar, Duncan Road, Bhendi Bazar and Doongri Road.

SECOND INSTALMENT
of
The Great Universal Thunderbolt Serial
LION MAN

The greatest, most sensible and thrilling chapterplay that was ever seen on the screen and the story that was ever found between the covers of books.

See it at
The Precious
Tram Terminus, Grant Road.
Times and prices as usual.

SMASHING

all records of Serial Sensations to please man and spending lavishly to attain that end as if money were no

BARRIERS.

to the manufacturers. See this
FIFTH INSTALMENT
and convince yourself of the veracity of the statement

See it at
THE MAJESTIC,
Girgaum.
Four shows daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30

THE EMPIRE.
TO DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
HERBERT BRENON
presents
"EMPTY POCKETS"
BY RUPERT HUGHES
Six Act of Unrivalled
ACTION, EXCITEMENT and FORCE
By the Producer of
"THE LONE WOLF"
Herbert Brenon's Screen Version
"EMPTY POCKETS"

A Mystery Story of what befell five red-headed Girls after a man was found dead with his hand full of red hair.

A wisp of copper-colored hair clasped in a dead's hand, and beside him a woman's hatpin!

WHO KILLED PERRY MERITHEW?

Was it Muriel Shuyler, banker's daughter?-of "Red" Ida Caneley, consort of thieves? or Pet Bettany, adventuress-de luxe? or Maryla Sokalska, sweatshop worker?

All these beauties had copper-colored hair—all were loved by Perry Merithew, millionaire roue, and at night he was found slain.

Commencing NEXT SATURDAY, 3rd July.
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
In His Third Million Dollar Comedy
"SUNNYSIDE"
An Idyll of Small Town Life.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Total Rain fall up to 8 a. m. of 26th June.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a. m. of 1920.	Total since 1st June, 1920.	June 1st to 11th June. 1918.	1919.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0 04	8 00	2·33	14·48
Fort (St. George's Hospital)	0 17	8 84	2·43	15·21
Esplanade (Gok Tej. Hospital)	0 23	9 56	2·12	15·63
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0 04	9 72	2·27	18·99
Kemp & Co. (Cumballa Hill)	t			

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 26.

A temporary break in the Bombay monsoon has set in outside Northern India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, east Punjab and local in Bihar, United Provinces and the north Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma, Konkan, Malabar, south-east Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Tavoy two inches; Victoria Point, Mergui, Diamond Island, Kyaukpyu one; Masulipatam five; Akyab, Myitkyina, Dhubri two; Cherrapunji ten; Shillong one; Cox's Bazar, Chittagong one and a half; Bogra one; Jalpaiguri, Muktala two; Purnea, Mussooree one; Mukteswar two; Gorakhpur a quarter; Delhi one.

Forecast:—Diminution in Uunted Provinces and extension along Punjab Hills.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 25th June 1920.

Names of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p. m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fans.	29.712 inches
Temperature of Air	84.2 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79.1 "
Dew Point	77.4 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.803 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10).	8.6 "
Maximum temperature of Air	88.4 "
minimum do.	78.9 "
General Direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW.
Movement of Wind	205 Miles
Fall of Rain	0.25 inches
Total fall during month	7.81 "
Do. do. year	9.13 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 26th	0.28 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time	HIGH WATER Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER Bombay mean Time	LOW WATER Depth on Sill.
	June	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon.	28	m 10 48	24 7	m 2 57	17 5
		9 30a	26 4	4 45a	20 2
Tues.	29	m 10 48	24 9	m 3 37	17 4
		10 14a	26 11	4 44a	20 2
Wed.	30	m 11 22	25 1	m 4 15	16 9
	July 1	10 58a	27 6	July 5 16a	19 8
Thur.	1	m 11 50	18 0	1 m 4 48	16 8
		11 25a	11 7	5 46a	19 5
Fri	2	0 24a	28 2	2 m 5 26	16 2
				6 2a	18 10
Sat.	3	m 8 22	25 0	3 m 2 7	17 11
		7 31a	25 2	7 1a	21 3
Sun.	4	m 9 22	24 7	4 m 2 14	17 9
		8 31a	25 9	8 12a	21 1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard time during the ensuing week:—

June	Sunset.	Sunrise.
,, 28 (Monday	,, 6h. 2m.	,, 7h. 18m.
,, 29 (Tuesday	,, 6h. 3m.	,, 7h. 19m.
,, 30 (Wednesday	,, 6h. 3m.	,, 7h. 17m.
July 1 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 1m.	,, 7h. 17m.
,, 2 (Friday)	,, 6h. 2m.	,, 7h. 18m.
,, 3 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 2m.	,, 7h. 18m.
,, 4 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 2m.	,, 7h. 18m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 26th June, 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the east Punjab; Ambala has had 0.40 in. and Delhi 0.96 in. Skies are overcast and humidity is in excess in the area of rain. Elsewhere skies are clear. Night temperature is below the average in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Mainpuri reports 0.13 in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect at Allahabad. Day temperature is locally below normal; night temperature is low in the western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded except in Upper Sind, where the sky is clear and the air is drier than usual. Day temperature is in excess at Jacobabad, the maximum rising to 119 deg. F. Temperature continues in slight or moderate defect both by day and night in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal at Rajkot. Day temperature is in defect at Neemuch.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is below normal and night temperature is above the average in the south-eastern districts. Day temperature has risen generally and is normal in the north and above normal in the south of the division.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.43 in. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Hyderabad reports 0.27 in. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect at Nizamabad. Day temperature is above normal in Hyderabad and at a few stations in the north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has weakened considerably. Nearly general rain has fallen in the east Punjab probably due to the residual of the depression that lay in the neighbourhood. Elsewhere rain has been confined to local falls in the west of the United Provinces, the north Konkan, south Hyderabad and south Malabar. Temperature has risen but is still below normal in Rajputana, the east Punjab and the adjacent districts of the United Provinces. Day temperature is above the average over the eastern half of the Peninsula.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to decrease in the east Punjab, but may increase on the west coast, in east Hyderabad and on the north Madras coast.

INDIA TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY FOR THE 25TH JUNE 1920.

The depression over the north-west of the United Provinces yesterday has almost disappeared after giving some heavy rain between Gorakhpur and Mukteswar. The monsoon has weakened in north-west India. A western disturbance has given a few light falls of rain in Kashmir and is passing away. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Bay Islands, Lower Burma, Assam, Bihar, the United Provinces, the west of the Central Provinces, the Konkan and Malabar, and local in Bengal, Central India and north Hyderabad. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, Rajputana, the east of the Central Provinces and Mysore.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Port Blair one and a half inches; Table Island three; Victoria Point one; Tavoy three; Moulmein four; Diamond Island six; Kyaukpyu, Akyab two; Myitkyina one; Dibrugarh one; Dhubri two; Cherrapunji six; Chittagong one; Narayanganj two; Bogra one and a half; Mukteswar, Gorakhpur four; Lucknow, Mussooree one; Bahraich five; Bareilly, Roorkee one; Dehra Dun one and a half; Seoni a quarter.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON SATURDAY, THE 26th JUNE 1920.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total, 1st June to date	Rainfall. Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	96.3	88.1	83	..	0	0
Do. (25th)	96.1	78.6	98	..	0	—0.07
Jask	103.6	92.0	76	..	0	—0.16
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	106.2	85.6	68	..	1.19	+0.73
Rawalpindi	104.9	75.0	38	..	0.29	—1.25
Lahore	104.8	84.1	57	..	0.09	—1.51
Hissar	104.6	77.3	59	..	0.14	—1.29
Ambala	101.3	73.0	91	0.40	0.80	—1.63
Delhi	95.5	72.6	85	0.96	4.16	+2.97
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Agra	95.4	80.0	71	..	3.58	+1.92
Malapuri	94.8	75.6	71	0.13	1.50	+0.06
Jhansi	97.5	80.1	76	..	1.76	—1.18
Cawnpore	98.4	81.9	74	..	0.73	—1.42
Allahabad	99.9	84.2	61	..	1.02	—2.13
SIND & RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	119.1	85.4	55	..	1.00	+0.[illegible]
Karachi	99.9	83.4	80	..	0	—[illegible]
Ajmer	98.8	77.0	75	..	7.14	+[illegible]
Jaipur	92.5	76.3	71	..	9.74	+6.45
Kotah	94.2	80.2	65	..	4.64	+2.21
Mount Abu	76.5	65.9	91	..	10.65	+2.60
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA						+7.33
West—						
Bhuj	94.0	80.3	84	..	4.35	+3.98
Dwarka	90.5	82.7	79	0.01	4.60	+2.99
Veraval	86.1	82.6	87	..	0	—[illegible]
Rajkot	97.1	80.2	66	..	9.72	+6.18
Bhavnagar Para	98.8	79.2	70	..	..	..
Surat	89.8	80.5	80	0.01	9.53	+2.57
Ahmedabad	99.0	78.9	78	..	6.41	+2.57
Deesa	94.0	77.9	80	..	6.87	+4.54
Neemuch	98.3	75.2	74	..	6.68	+3.95
Indore	88.7	75.1	74	..	4.19	—0.51
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	90.1	77.9	73	..	3.87	—1.99
Saugor	88.2	75.4	82	..	6.86	+1.36
Hoshangabad	91.4	75.8	92	..	5.39	+0.31
Khandwa	90.3	77.6	82	..	5.10	—0.74
Akola	95.7	77.0	63	..	3.00	—1.39
Amraoti	98.1	77.6	67	..	1.28	—4.06
Nagpur	95.[illegible]	79.7	62	..	6.16	—2.11
Chanda	96.3	83.0	58	..	3.90	—2.12
Balpur	96.0	80.1	62	..	2.83	—3.45
KONKAN—						
Bombay	88.4	78.9	81	0.43	8.00	—3.09
Ratnagiri	85.7	78.9	90	0.01	15.74	+2.50
Marmugoa	86.0	75.4	84	0.06	21.84	—0.58
Karwar	87.5	80.2	85	0.02	28.66	+4.33
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	94.3	75.2	63	..	1.85	—2.16
Ahmednagar	92.9	71.4	68	..	1.89	—3.00
Poona	85.0	71.6	79	..	4.30	—0.22
Sholapur	95.4	73.0	61	..	1.14	—3.07
Bijapur	91.4	73.2	78	..	3.85	+0.02
Belgaum	80.1	68.2	87	..	6.46	—0.61
Aurangabad	94.8	71.6	67	..	0.66	+4.37
Nizamabad (Indr)	98.9	77.5	61	0.05	5.07	+0.49
Hyderabad	95.8	75.8	74	0.27	3.85	—0.65
MALABAR & CEYLON—						
Mangalore	86.8	76.1	85	0.09	43.66	+11.42
Calicut	83.8	76.5	95	0.08	45.46	+14.85
Cochin	85.6	75.8	90	0.47	41.85	+16.72
Colombo	82.9	77.7	88	0.05	13.33	+5.82
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	102.3	81.2	92	0.01	2.89	—1.63
Bellary	96.4	76.5	58	..	0.35	—1.38
Cuddapah	102.2	82.3	57	..	3.33	+0.68
Madras	102.3	83.0	54	..	0.21	—1.22
Bangalore	89.1	66.2	82	..	2.31	—0.32
Coimbatore	91.5	72.8	72	..	1.41	—0.15
Trichinopoly	97.3	80.3	58	..	0.48	—0.78
Negapatam	100.2	79.9	74	..	0	—1.94

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 26th June 1920 was 29.879 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-42 a.m., Standard Time' the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0.10 inch for every 16 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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Your Office Requisites at Cheap Rates.
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Inquiries Solicited.

Economic & Financial Review.

BY "KRISTODAS."

The Government of India have committed so many financial absurdities and inflicted such needlessly ruinous losses upon the country at large that it is a relief to some extent to find glimmerings of a dawning reason even on the heights of Simla.

The Press communique issued by Government on Monday last, though it does not solve all our problems and though it does not meet with all the popular demands, makes an attempt to meet these demands to a partial extent. Under the name of the Report of the Currency Committee terrible sins have been committed, and that Report itself is now threatened with the fate which it deserved, to be consigned to the waste paper basket and to the limbo of oblivion. The principal recommendation of the Currency Committee on which the Government of India proceeded to act, despite the almost universal protests from the Indian commercial and industrial community, was its proposal to change the standard ratio from Rs. 15 to one sovereign to Rs. 10 to a sovereign. This proposal the Government of India do not still leave off and they will not for some time to come, despite the fact, that the conditions which existed at the time of the publication of the Report of the Currency Committee exist no longer now, and despite the fact that the Committee manifested an extremely narrow shortsightedness when they submitted their recommendations. We cannot expect the Government of India to leave off at a stroke the blundering policy they may have adopted and to acknowledge frankly mistakes which may have committed. This is never the way of the bureaucracy which rules India at present. Public demands and public protests are to be met only in driblets and with tests are a shadow of grace. The other recommendation of the Currency Committee with regard to linking of the Indian Exchange to the American Cross rate is, however, completely thrown overboard, as the Indian exchange is now again tied to sterling at two shillings. It was this linking of the Indian exchange to the American Cross rate which has proved responsible for the squandering away of Indian sterling balances and for the inauguration of the policy which Mr. Bomanji called "organised loot". An orgy of speculation was launched on the country from the effects of which the country is still suffering and from which it will take some time for it to revive especially as the policy of selling Reverse Councils is even now adhered to. The continuance of sales of Reverse Councils will even now mean a profit to the gamblers, the profit which at present is of about two pence, but which may go up to five pence. The sooner the Government of India leave off their mistaken policy the better it is for all concerned.

SALE OF GOLD.

The Government of India have announced another welcome step and it is that restrictions in the way of imports of gold are removed. It is almost a year since the Indian public is calling for such a removal on the strong and justifiable ground that there was no necessity when the war was over of imposing any unnatural restrictions in the way of free movements of precious metals. The South African miners, with the peculiar strength which they possess, made the Imperial Government leave off their control of South African gold in no time, but India, with its sole and unenviable monopoly of sending streams of ineffectual protests, had to rest satisfied with these unnatural restrictions for so long a time. The Government are to be congratulated on their appreciation of public opinion though so late in the day. There is still, however, the restriction on the export of silver which should be removed at an early stage. It is interesting to see that Mr. Dadiba Dalal in his minority report strongly advocated allowing of the export of silver. No less interesting is it for us to feel that the bold and far sighted minority report of Mr. Dadiba Dalal has received its justification in less than six months. It is a matter for speculation what will be the effects of the announcement of free imports of gold on the local gold market. Several factors have to be taken into consideration. Those who favour a "bullish" tone of the market say that under the fortnightly sales of the Government the public and the dealers were led to expect a particular stipulated amount every fortnight. But under the new conditions the quantity obtainable would depend upon the trade balances, which itself is no certain factor and upon the prices prevailing in Great Britain and this country. Freedom of imports will again according to these people stimulate yet more public demand which was always at its keenest, especially as people feel that gold at twenty rupees a tola is worth having in preference to silver. On the other hand bearish interests say that the demand for gold, which was so keen because of its remaining unsatisfied during the war times, has been met to a large extent not only by Government sales but by gold which has been smuggled in the country. There is also another bearish factor in the absence of a marriage season next year. It remains to be seen which prognostication proves true.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, June 24th.

		Bales.
Total Days' Sales at Liverpool		4,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		
" Sales of East Indian		100
" Imports		
Mid. Americans Spot		27.69
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels		63.00
New York 11 a.m. (As known is in Liverpool at closing time)	July	26.20
	Oct.	23.65
New Orleans 10 a.m.	July	31.60
	Oct.	33.47

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 24th.

Months.	To-days price.
June	26.48 + .33
July	24.00 — .20
Aug.	23.03 + .13
Sept.	22.03 + .3
Oct.	22.03 — .2
Nov.	22.00 — .3
Dec.	21.93 — .8
Jan.	21.21 — .8
Feb.	21.01 — .9
March	20.75 — .10
April.	20.55 — .11
May	20.36 — .8

Tone:—Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, June 24th.

M.G.	Bengal Good	10.00
"	" Fully Good	10.75
"	" Fine	11.25
"	No 1 Oomra Good	16.00
"	" " Fully Good	17.00
"	" Fine	17.50
"	Broach Good M.G.	19.50
"	" " "	20.10
"	" " Fully Good	20.50
"	Broach Good	9.32
"	" Fully Good	10.57
"	" Fine	11.07

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, June 24th.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

		£		£
Total Bullion	..	126,500,000	Inc.	9,100,000
Public Deposits	..	17,500,000	Dec.	3,000,000
Other do.	..	118,500,000	"	14,100,000
Govt. Securities	..	53,200,000	"	17,800,000
Other do.	..	38,100,000	Inc.	1,300,000
Notes and Gold	..	21,000,000	Dec.	1,000,000

THE BANK RESERVE is 15% of the Liabilities.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 26th.

Futures at New York	July	..	36.20 + .15
"	Oct.	..	33.03 + .5
"	Jan.	..	31.25 + .3

MONEY MARKETS.

London, June 24th.

Rents 3%		57 1/1
Bar Silver Spot		50 1/4
" 2 months		49 5/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Declined owing to china selling. Quiet.		
Discount. Bank of England since 15th April 1920.		6 5/8
Discount Bank 3 m/st.		6 7/8
" Indian Bank Bills 6 months		7 1/8
" Fine Trade Bills 3 "		7 1/2
" " 6 "		7 3/4
Bar Gold (per oz.)		104
Interest day to day loans		4 3/4
" 7 days market loans		5 1/2
Transfers Telegraphic		1/11
Consols 2½%		46 3/4
Rupee Paper 3s. 4d.		53
Indian Stock—3½% Sterling Loans		55 1/2
Government Securities 3 %		47 1/2
Rx. On London at Paris...France		47.60

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	75	
Honkong Bank	113	
National Bank	50	1/2

WAR LOANS.

London, June 24th.

Funding Loan 4%	£88 3/4
Victory Loan 4%	£76 1/4
5% New	£84 1/2

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London June 24th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62lb Nominal	96
Australian—61lbs. Nominal	96

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Gumeral, 416lbs. ex-Ship May-June Nominal	£38
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June Quoted	£33
Tone of Rapeseed:—Quiet.	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex Ship June-July Sellers Firm. Next to nothing doing.	£42
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plata) June-July Sellers	£37
Cottonseed, Bombay (seend delivered per ton) June-July Buyers	£14
Toria Rapeseed.—May-June Nearest	£36

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£98
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£84½
Copper Braziers	£107
Yellow Metals	10½
Hard Spelter	£7
Corrugated Sheets	£54½

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Sellers	21
Fine White Java. C. & F. Bombay Aug.-Sept. Sellers	20/6
Fine White Java. C. & F. Karachi Aug.-Sept. Sellers	20
Tone:—No business.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure July-Aug. Paid.	2/0 1/6
Tone:—Easier.	
Plantation First Latex Crepe July Sellers	2/0 1/2

WANTED.

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BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, June 26

The Marwadi Bazaar opened at Rs. 450 for Fully Good Broach July-August, declined to Rs. 448½ and improved to Rs. 451½. The price then declined to Rs. 450 and remained steady for some time. At 3 p.m., the quotation was still Rs. 450. The bazaar closed at Rs. 451½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 453 advanced to Rs. 454½ and closed at Rs. 452.

In ready cotton the chief demand is for really good stapled lots.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	July-Aug.	452
Fully Good Rehegi	July	212
Fully Good Bengal	September	226
Fine Oomras	July	270
Fine Oomras	September	280
Good Southerns	June	
Good Southerns	July-Aug.	470

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay wheat and Seeds daily Quotations Bazaar Rates.

Bombay, June 26th 1920. 5-30 p. m

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Ball. Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat White, Delhi 70-30 ..	81 0 0	0 0 0
" " Cawnpore 70-30	69 0 0	0 14 0
" Karachi Bangla ..	60 0 0	0 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi ..	11 14 0	0 12 0
" " Cawnpore ..	11 14 0	0 12 0
" Yellow Cawnpore ..	12 14 0	0 12 0
Linseed, Brown Bold' ..	16 0 0	0 17 0
" Thin ..	15 12 0	0 16 0
Teoliseed. White 85-15 ..	85 0 0	0 16 0
" Gajar 75-25 ..	88 0 0	0 16 0
" Gajar 50-50 ..	90 0 0	0 16 0
" Black ..	72 0 0	0 14 0
Poppyseed, White ..	17 0 0	0 17 0
Groundnute ..	90 0 0	0 16 0
Nowraseed ..	0 0 0	0 0 0
Barley ..	40 0 0	0 0 0
Cottonseed ..	55 0 0	11 8 0
Forwards.	Rs.	a. p.
Linseed Sept.	16	4 6
Wheat Aug.-Sept.	0	0 0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 26th.

	Market Rates:
Bank Telegraphic	1/9½
Bank Demand	1/9 5/16
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s.	1/10½
Fcs. Demand	285
American Dollars	225
Hongkong	212
Shanghai	268
Japan	145
Singapore	127

Market Steady.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN-MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATION RATES.

June, 26th 1920.

	per lb.	Rs: a: p:
David	No. 10	1 0 0
Saparji	No. 10½	0 15 6
Curimbhai	No. 12½	1 2 6
Sapurji	No. 6½	0 11 6
Japan	No. 40/1	2 12 0
Do.	No. 42/2	2 12 0
Do.	No. 2/40	2 12 0

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO.

Issued rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

June, 26h 1920.

	per md.	Rs: a: p
Brass	3/4	89 0 0
Do.	1	88 0 0
Do.	1½	88 0 0
Do.	1½	88 0 0
Do.	1½	85 0 0
Do.	2	85 0 0

COPPER.

	per Mod.	Rs: a. p
Copper	3/4	85 0 0
Do.	1	85 0 0
Do.	1½	85 0 0
Do.	1½	88 0 0
Do.	1½	88 0 0
Do.	2	88 0 0
Japanese Copper Barrs		85 0 0
Panch teka joint		27 0 0
Copper English-Barrs		28 0 0
Brass-Barrs		36 0 0

PIECE-GOODS.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, June 26.

Nothing fresh has transpired in the Cloth Market since yesterday, and rupee rates have been nominally steady. Good rains have fallen in some districts, and a hopeful feeling has therefore prevailed. Sellers are holding to their stocks, as the replacing costs are higher. Arrivals have been rather free which will add to the stocks as clearances have not been satisfactory. Up-country buyers are waiting for a favourable opportunity to purchase their requirements and the uncertainty as to the future course of the market has been checking business. The instability of the rate of exchange has been the cause of anxiety to several dealers, who will be heavy losers on account of the decline. The Manchester Market has been inactive for some time past owing to lack of business. However some tentative offers have been on the cables and it is left to be seen whether these result in business. Some Importing Firms, who have own account purchases in hand, have not cared to dispose off the same in the market at present and have been waiting for a favourable opportunity, as the quotations received recently for the same cloths for forward delivery have been much higher than the purchase prices.

The quotations for the leading hops of Greys and Whites are as under:—

GREY SHIRTINGS—

	Ins.	Yds:	Rs. a. p.
Lli's Fari No. 2000	39×37½/8	17	0 0
" 100000	45× "	20	0 0
" No. 33000	45× "	17	0 0
" " 2000	37× "	14	0 0
Graham's No 2730	39× "	16	8 0
" "Yellow Horse"	43×36		
" No. 2310	44×38½	27	8 0
" "BEE"	36× "	22	8 0
Dewhurst's "BB"		27	0 0
" "Rupee No 5	39× "	22	8 0
" "88"	41×37½/8	35	0 0
Bates' No. 2580	44×38	17	8 0
Bombay Co.'s No 600	39×37½/8	16	12 0
" No. 1000	38×37½/3	14	8 0
" No. 50	39×37½/8	16	8 0
Ritchie's No. 510	41× "	17	0 0
" " 4462	33×37/37½	10	0 0
" " 1566	43×38	22	8 0
Forbes' 551	38× "	16	0 0
Lyon's "Shunker"	43×38	22	8 0
Fleming's No. 1905			

GREY MULLS—

Ralli's No. 1030	39×18	..	....

GREY DRILLS—

Pepperell's "Dragon"	39×40	32	8 0
Ralli's Masjid No. 425	39×40	27	8 0
Mitsui's "Elephant"	39×	28	0 0

GREY JACONETS—

Ralli's No. 16	45×22	10	14 0
" " 18	40×22	9	14 0
" " 138	40×22	8	14 0
" " 636	44×22	9	14 0

WHITE SHIRTINGS—

Liepman's No. 1500	38×42	33	8 0
H.S.T.C. 40000	36×40	29	0 0

H.B.T.C 33000		38	8 0
Lyon's C. 4000		....	
Ralli's No. 9889	33×40	....	
Forbes K.B. 109	35×40	....	
" 151	33×40	....	
Fleming's No. 7182	30×20	10	2 0

WHITE MULLS—

Ralli's No. 6	41×19	10	8 0
" 60	46×19	11	8 0
" 600	51×19	12	8 0
" No. 6000	56×19	13	8 0
" No. 88	58×20	10	10 0
" No. 1270	27×18	6	8 0
" Nos. 50/55/60/40/45	50×18	....	
" No. 818	39×20	11	6 0
" No. 250 (6 lines)	54×20	....	
" No. 350 (6 lines)	"	16	8 0
" No. 335 (6 lines)	60×20	17	8 0
" No. 425 (6 lines)	"	18	8 0
" No. 1440	36×20	8	12 0
Ritchie's No. 1260	37×18	6	10 0
" No 119	37×18	6	14 0
" No. 229	42×18	7	6 0
" No. 339	47×18	7	14 0
" No. M/4M 39," 44," 49,"	54×18	9	12 0
" No. 95	58×20	10	10 0
" No. 66999	40×18	8	0 0
" No. 86999	"	8	8 0
" No. 775	40×18	7	12 0
" No. 875	45×18	8	4 0
" No 975	50×18	8	12 0
" No. 615	"	9	4 0
Graham's "Baloon"	58×20	10	10 0
" Nos. 9/99/999/40/45	50×18	....	
" No. 9999	55×18	....	
" No. 142	34×19	11	4 0
" No. 420	36×18	10	8 0
Macdonald's No. 64	58×20	10	0 0
Greaves' No. 5060	27×18	5	6 0

WHITE NAINSOOKS—

Ralli's No. 7070/9090	27×18	7	8 0
" Nos. 61/81	"	....	
" No. 1900	"	5	11 0
" No. 39620 T.B.	38×22	9	14 0
Graham's Nos. 88/8888	28×18	7	12 0
" 95950/9797 Saraswati"	38×18	....	
" "Tipoo" W/WWW	34×18	8	4 0
" No. 50000	"	10	4 0
" Nos. 32340 33350			
" No. 33360	"	11	4 0
Lyon's Nos. 4545/5656/6767	36×18	....	
Greaves' Nos. 30000/50000	"	7	8 0
" No. 8000 T.B.	28×22	9	12 0
Ritchie's Nos. 3500/4510/5520	28×18	....	
S. W. & Co.'s Nos. 5800/5820 "Motor Car"	"	....	
Bombay Co's ZZ/ZZZZ	"	....	

The above quotations are on bazaar terms, with discount of 3½ per cent. on Grey Goods and 4 per cent. on White Goods.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, June 26.

REPORT.

Bar Gold Ready Rs. 21-8.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/9½
D. D. on London 1/9-5/8.
Credit 3 Msd/a 1/10¾.
D. D. on Paris 390 Francs.
Credit 3 Msd/a 465 Francs.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 145.
60 D/st. Japan Rs. 130.
American Cross Rate 3.96 dollars.
Paris Cross Rate 47.70 Francs.
London Silver spot D. 50 1/4.
London Silver forward D. 49 5/8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 88.
5½ War Bonds due 1920-22 98-8.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 81.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 92.
3½ per cent. Paper 58-8.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 67.
4 per cent. Port Trust short dated 64-8.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 65.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 91.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust long dated 65.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 80.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91-8 to 92-8.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay	6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal	6 per cent.
Bank of Madras	8 per cent.

SHARES.

The Market was closed to-day.

COLOUR MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, June 26.

There are no important fluctuations in the colour-market; there is fairly good demand for reds, Congo-red changes hands at Rs. 3-12 per lb. among the merchants, while the bazaar rate is between 4/ to 4/12/0 per lb. Well known stamps sell for more while almost the same quality is quoted lower in bulk. Magenta Crystals which was once very firm is quoted at Rs. 17 to Rs. 19 per lb. Alizarine has not the previous activity those only who are in immediate need buy the required quantity only at the ruling rate of 1,600 to 1,700 per drum. Again the rates from home are higher than those offered here; consequently merchants send small orders. The quotations are almost the same as quoted last time.

MILL-STORES.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, June, 26.

Upward tendency has been noticeable in almost all sundries. Healds continue active, and steadily increasing scarcity is felt in the market. Mover, the Home quotations are firm, with no tendency towards any fall in the values shortly. Reeds are sold at nearly 3 to 4 annas per 100 dents, whereas, a few stock holders quote even much more than this Roller-cloth, sizing flannel etc., have gone up and kenyon roller-cloth is not available at any thing less than Rs. 7 per yard. Home tendency is also upward. Best quality of Roller-skins are also growing dear, and cat and monkey brands which have very great consumption in Ahmedabad are quoted at nearly Rs. 90 per doz. and upwards.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Saturday 26th June 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Daru	Jeddah	..	T M & Co
C/R Olympia	Liverpool	22-6	Graham & Co
D/E Naisung	Jeddah	26-6	T M & Co.
H R Bankura	Karachi	24-6	M M & Co
H Shinkai Maru	N F	N F	N Y Kaisha
M Egypt	N F	N F	M M & Co
N Kanagawa Maru	Kobe	30-6	N Y Kaisha
Offside			
" Syria	N F	N F	M M & Co
K Oruro	N F	N F	A I C S N & Co
Q Rotterafel	N F	N F	Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	City of Lahore	Calcutta	2-7	Graham & Co
2	Inveris	N F	N F	J P & Co
4	Chakdara	Busrah	28-6	M M & Co
5	Luson Maru	Kobe	10-7	O S Kaisha
7	Tumaier	Antwerp	4-7	
15	Lepanto	Calcutta	29-6	Venice S N Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Ponani	Bhawnagar	24-6	.. ..

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

2	Gabloux	New York	1-7	.. ..
3	Himalaya	Vadivostock	26-6	M M & Co
3	Answald	N F	N F	Graham & Co
4	Nyanza	London	30-6	M M & Co
6	Mesopotamia	Calcutta	21-6	J P & Co
7	Tunisar	Antwerp	4-7	W & A G & Co
8	Moora	Karachi	1-7	J P & Co
10	Coconada	N F	N F	M M & Co
12	Morodda	Antwerp	28-6	M M & Co
13	Ivy	N F	N F	M M & Co
14	Kandy	Suez	N F	Graham & Co
14	J End Northbrook	N F	N F	D R I M & Co
16	J End Sandian	N F	N F	K N & Co
17	B T Palladera	N F	1-6	D R I M & Co
18	P P Stn. Sheja	N F	N F	T M & Co
(Sirsa		N F	N F	T M & Co
	S Kalayan	N F	N F	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vallage	N F	N F	Asiatic Pt Co

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Price Re. 5 per bottle of 700 doses.
" " 1 " 100

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* * *

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* * *

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A.A.S.

INFLUENZA AGAIN?

The British Medical Journal on commenting on the prophylactic measures advocated by Sir G. Newman, M. O. to the Health Ministry emphasises on strict "Daily attention to the Toilet of the nose and Throat."

Use, therefore, The Antiseptic Throat Paint, Gargle and Nasal Douche to prevent Influenza.

V. C. Dastur & Co.
Treacher & Co.

Blame It n Your Nerves

Nervous, weak and excitable people suffer from headache, neuralgia, hysteria, wakefulness and experience over-excitement and worry and anxiety over almost any little cause. A safe and efficient remedy for such conditions to give you rest and strength and to prove a true nerve tonic is Prof. James' Electro Tonic Pearls. Rs. 2-4 per bot. of 40 Pearls, by V. P. P. free.

Anglo-Indian Drug & Chemical Co.
Juma Musjid, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation Meeting at 3-40 p.m

THURSDAY, July 1.

Mails for the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per s.s. Jara via Negapatam, will be closed at the General Post Office 6-30.

TUESDAY, 6th July.

Reception at Government House Ganeshkhind at 9-45 p.m.

RLY. MAIL TIMINGS.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily, Standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Bombay, Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail	17-0	13-0
*Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)...	13-15	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	8-0	13-30
Madras Mail	8-40	21-15
Poona Mail	11-30	14-45
Poona Express	19-40	7-55
Delhi and Lucknow Express.	9-0	21-

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departure of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily Standard time is given in all cases:— —

	Bombay, Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Bombay-Pechawar Mail	12-0	17-0
Gujarat Mail	11.10	20.20*
Kathiawar Express	7-47	21-0
Fast Passenger	21-10	7-20

The nomenclature "Northern Express" is altered to "Bombay-Peshawar Mail."

*Note.—The Down Gujarat Mail does not stop at Grant Road.

DOMISTIC OCCURRENCE

OOTHUMNA CEREMONY.

DINBAI MANEKJI CHOWNA, wife of Manekji D. Chowna, mother of H. M. Chowna, died last Saturday night. Oothumna Ceremony 3.30 p.m. (S. T.) to-day, at Chowna House, No. 16, Sleater Road, near Grant Road Station.

AGARKAR DAY.

The hon. secretaries of the Agarkar Day Committee write to say that in connection with the celebration to be held on 11th July, 1920, the Hon. Mr. B. S. Kamat has consented to preside over the public meeting, to be addressed by Prof. W. B. Patwardhan of the Fergusson College. In order to remove misunderstanding it is stated that the elocution competition is open to either sex and the speeches to be delivered must reflect the views of Mr. Agarkar on the selected subjects, which are: (1) Social Reform and Legislation, and (2) Position of Woman. The speeches are to be delivered in Marathi. The candidates for the first subject must not be above 25 and those for the second must not be above 17.

MUNICIPAL STRIKES.

MEN'S DEMANDS.

The Municipal strikers have not yet rejoined their work and the position remains the same. They continue gathering on the Maidan—a large group of about 500 and more men. They say that they have submitted an application representing their demands to the Municipal authorities, but a reply has not yet been received. The road labourers require a minimum Re. 1 per diem, and the men in the Foras Road workshop demand an increase of as. 2 in their wages. It appears that the workshop authorities are still "considering" the demand. In the meanwhile everything is quiet.

"TIMES" PRESS OPERATIVES' STRIKE.

LIKELY TO TERMINATE TO-MORROW.

Mr. Narayen Rao Kulkarny, of the Co-operative Philantropic movement, writes to state that he has brought to the notice of Mr. Manley, Deputy Commissioner of Police, and Inspector Davieson of the Esplanade Police Station, that he wishes to move on behalf of the "Times Press" operatives from Monday, the 28th instant with a view to bring the strike to an amicable settlement.

Mr. Kulkarny states that he knows all about the main cause of the trouble, since he was mainly responsible to bring the men to a satisfactory understanding during the last strike of the operatives of the same press, in January last and he now assures that he will bring the strike to an amicable settlement before the 30th instant.

HIJARAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you please very kindly publish in your esteemed paper that any Mahajir desiring to leave India (for the sake of God) should communicate with the Secretary Hijrat Committee Peshawar for information. Sufficient arrangements have already been made for Mahajarin. There will be our volunteers standing at both the stations (City and Cantt.) and they can come easily to the place appointed for them. The Salt Market (Nimak Mandi). oblige.—Yours etc.

H. JAN MOHAMED,
Secretary,
Hijarrat Committee, Peshawar.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr. E. J. Bunbury has arrived at the Government House, Poona, on Saturday afternoon.

CONVICTED OF BREACH OF TRUST.

MR. ATHAVLE'S STRANGE ORDER.

On Thursday last, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. B. N. Athavle, the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Vichare of the Lamington Road Police Station, charged one Gopal Krishna Aiyer Madrasi typist, with forging a document and thereby cheating the G. I. P. Railway Co., in respect of Rs. 560 under Sections 468 and 420 I. P. C.

Mr. Sohrab B. Bannaji, Bar.at-Law, appeared on behalf of the complainant. Mr. Patwardhan, Barrister, defended the accused.

Complainant's story was that the accused was employed, on a salary of Rs. 30 a month, as a typist in his firm trading as The Jupiter Stores Trading Co., at Sandhurst Road. The accused was to work for about an hour a day, in the complainant's firm, as a typist. The G. I. P. Railway owed Rs. 560 to the complainant as damages for the loss of articles in transit. The accused was corresponding, on behalf of the complainant, with the G. I. P. Railway in respect of the said lost property, and knew that the Railway Company owed the said amount to the complainant. The accused was dismissed by the complainant in the month of May. On the 1st of June, it was alleged, while the complainant was not at his office the accused went to his office and forged a receipt purporting to have been signed by the complainant's firm with the help of a rubber stamp which was lying there. The accused then took this receipt, and went to the G. I. P. Railway office on the 1st June and obtained a card permitting him on behalf of the complainant to receive Rs. 560 which the Company had agreed to pay to the complainant as compensation. On the next day, i.e., on the 2nd of June, accused took this card and cashed it from one Hareshwar Bhaskar Cashier in the G. I. P. Railway at Wari Bunder. The accused, on the same day, left Bombay for Madras with the money. The complanant came to know of it three or four days after the accused had left Bombay and informed the Police. The accused returned to Bombay, and on the 19th instant he was arrested by the Police, on the charges of forgery and cheating. On his statement, the Police recovered Rs. 160 from one Narayandas Nathubhai, to whom the accused had paid the amount on his return to Bombay. The police had also recovered one gold chain from the post office which the accused had ordered out from Madras.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENTS.

The accused was put up before Mr. Athavle on Wednesday for his trial. After hearing evidence for the prosecution and recording the statement made by the accused the learned Magistrate framed the charge of criminal breach of trust, as a servant, in respect of Rs. 560 belonging to the complainant under Section 408 I. P. C. To this the accused pleaded guilty. In his statement the accused, however, stated that one Nanalal Dave, complainant's uncle, who was a partner of the complainant, had authorised him to go and cash the receipt from the G. I. P. Railway and to utilize the money towards his salary which was not paid to him as the complainant was hard up with money. The accused admitted having received from the complainant Rs. 215 towards his salary, during the course of the four months' service which he had put in at the complainant's firm and demanded a much higher salary than Rs. 30 a month.

STORY OF A GOLD CHAIN.

The Magistrate asked the accused whether he was in a position to produce Rs. 400, the balance which he the accused, owed to the complainant in order to prove his bona fides. The accused said he could produce the money the next day if time be given to him. The Magistrate, thereupon, postponed the case for the next day, and asked the Police to hand over the gold chain, which the Police had already recovered from the Post Office, to the accused, the latter being allowed by the Court to take the chain away with him inspite of the objection raised by the Police Inspector.

On the next day, the accused appeared with his counsel, Mr. Patwardhan, and produced a bundle of notes of Rs. 400 Mr. Banaji counsel for the complainant, thereupon requested the Court that this amount of Rs. 400 should be returned to the complainant, under Section 517 of the Criminal Procedure Code, "as property produced before the Court." The Magistrate said that this amount was simply brought before the Court to satisfy the Court and was not actually tendered by the accused. Counsel for the prosecution thereupon urged that the tender of the money was then a mere farce, and if it was brought to the Court only for a mere display, then at any rate the gold chain which the accused took away with the Court's permission on the previous day should be returned to the Court and be handed over to the complainant, under the same section. The Magistrate, thereupon, ordered the accused to go and fetch the chain. When the chain was produced by the accused in the afternoon, before the Court, the Magistrate asked the accused what he wanted to do with it. It was suggested on behalf of the accused that it was not bought out of the moneys which the accused had taken away from the G. I. P. Railway, and that therefore, it should be given away to some charity and not to the complainant.

"UNHEARD OF AND EXTRA-ORDINARY."

The learned Magistrate then asked the complainant whether he was willing to do so. Counsel for the complainant raised a protest against what he described as unheard of and most extraordinary procedure adopted by the Court in this particular case. Counsel said that if the Court wanted to deal leniently with the accused, then the accused should at any rate be made to make good the loss sustained by the complainant before he the accused asked the Court to be lenient in inflicting punishment. The Magistrate, however, allowed the accused to take back Rs. 400 which he had produced before the Court as well as to take back the gold chain which the Police had recovered.

The Magistrate convicted the accused of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 560 and passed a nominal sentence on him of one day's simple imprisonment remarking that the complainant and his uncle Nanalal had not told the whole truth in respect of the accused's salary. The complainant was asked to accept Rs. 160 only, and was asked to sue the accused in Civil Court for the balance of Rs. 400. Counsel on behalf of the complainant then requested the Court to impound Rs. 400 and the gold chain under Section 104 Criminial Procedure Code but the Magistrate did not grant even that application.

QUEENS ROAD MOTOR COLLISION.

TAXI-DRIVER ACQUITTED.

An interesting case of rash and negligent driving by a taxi-cab driver came on for decision on Saturday afternoon before the Ag Chief Presidency Magistrate, Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad at the Esplanade Police Court. In this case the police prosecuted Ramachandra Manjunath, a taxi-driver with rash and negligent driving which resulted in the complete smashing up of the accused's car and also in damage to a private Dodge car. The prosecution alleged that on the evening of the 14th instant the accused, who was driving along Queens Road and proceeding towards Marine Lines, suddenly crossed the road right across to the wrong side, colliding with the Dodge car and dashing against the municipal lamp-post with such violence that the post was uprooted about four feet from the ground.

The accused was defended by Mr. S. R. Mirajkar, pleader. On behalf of the accused Mr. Mirajkar admitted the main facts of the case especially the sudden crossing of the accused right across the road to the wrong side, but contended that such a course which the accused knew to be fully dangerous was made compulsory in order to avoid a sure fatal collision with one of two fastly-driven cars which were coming from the opposite direction to that of the accused in such a manner that collision resulting in certain death of the two passengers within the taxi and the drivers on both sides was bound to take place, if the accused had not suddenly swerved to the right side of the road. The fact was the two cars referred to were going at a reckless speed with a view to overtake each other and one of them was directly in front of the accused's taxi and that too within a very short distance. The accused had to make up his mind suddenly to avoid a sure and fatal accident and in the heat of the moment decided upon the course described by the police. At the worst, the accused was guilty of an error of judgment but Mr. Mirajkar contended that by his action the accused saved the lives of passengers within at some risk to himself and sure risk to the car. His Worship accepted Mr Mirajkar's contention and acquitted the accused.

NEW WAR LOAN.

AMENDMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 26.

The following communique is issued:—

Certain obscurities have been brought to notice in connection with the terms for the new loan announced in the Government of India, Finance Department, Notification No. 1691-F, dated the 21st June 1920, and it has been decdid to makes the following amendments thereto:—

(1) Add the following to clause 5 (5); (2) "And interest from 15th August 1920 14th February 1921 will be paid in advance at the time of issue of securities".

(2) Substitute the following for clause 9 second paragraph: "Advance interest will be paid at the time of isuue of securities from the date of tender up to October 14th at 5 per cent in addition to interest due at 5½ per cent (a) up to the date of tender or (g) up to 15th August in the case of 1921 1923, 1925 and 1928 war bonds, whicheve of the two dates is later."

The effect of these amendments is a follows:—

(a) When the war bonds. 1920, are tendered after 15th August 1920 for conversion into 20 year 6 per cent bonds, interest from 15th August 1920 to 14th February 1921 will be paid in advance at the time of issue of Securities. The previous notification provided that no advance interest would be paid but that the new securities would bear interest from 15th August 1920. It has however now been decided to make the further concession of paying advance interest at 6 per cent up to 14th February 1921 so as to simplifiy the procedure for issue of securities. (b) When war bonds 1920 and 1922 are tendered for conversion into the 5 per cent loan 1945-55 after 15th August 1920 and war bonds 1921, 1923, 1925 and 1928 are tendered for the same purpose after 15th September 1920, advance interest at 5½ per cent will be paid at the time of issue of securities for the broken period between the last half yearly date for interest payment and the date of tender.

The previous notification made no provision in this respect.

INDIANS MUST REPRESENT US IN COUNCIL.

CALCUTTA EMPLOYEES' DEMAND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 26.

At a meeting of Employees' Association of Calcutta held this evening under the presidency of Sir Anutoch Choudhuri, a resolution was passed urging that none but Indians should be eligible to represent wage-earners in the new reformed Council and that wage-earners should include Indian clerks and assistants in commercial and mercantile houses. Telegrams to this effect were despatched to the Parliamentary

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

NEW HINDU C, C. VS. ESPLANADE C. C

During the week-end quite a number of matches were played in Bombay, most of whtich however failed to excite much interest as leading cricketers do not yet seem to have struck form and the contests were not marked by any performances of exceptional merit. The game between the New Hindu Cricket Club and the Esplanade Cricket Club was however an exception, creating a good deal of interest on account of the participation in it of more than half a dozen Quadrangular players including P. Baloo, J. S. Warden, S. M. Chothia and P. Vithal. The outstanding feature of this match was the brilliant bowling performance of Warden, who captured 8 wickets for a little over 2 runs apiece, his analysis reading 17 overs, 5 maidens, 18 runs and 8 wickets. He appears to be in quite the same brilliant bowling form as he was in last year, and in yesterday's game the New Hindu Cricket Club's collapse was due to his deadly attack. Assisted by Elavia, who took 2 wickets for 33 runs, he disposed of the opposing side for a paltry 54, S. K. Divekar and V. P. Date being the only two men on the defeated side to enter into double figures with the respective scores of 14 and 11. To the New Hindu Club's total of 54, the Esplanade Cricket Club had replied with one of 141 for 7 wicket, when stumps were drawn. To the Esplanade total of 141. A. Wadia contributed 58 by fine cricket, his clean hard driving being especially good. F. Badshah also played well for his 21. On the New Hindu Club side, S. A. Trevdei and K. M. Kamat bowled well, taking 3 wickets each for 30 and 38 runs respectively.

G. I. P. RY, C. C. VS. ELPHINSTONE C. C.

The Elphinstone C. C. met the G. I. P. Railway Club and were beaten by 2 wickets and 9 runs. Going in to bat first, they made 115 to which J. Elchidana and A. H. Wadia contributed 42 and 24 respectively by fine cricket. The two batsmen gave their side a good start by putting up 60 for the first wicket but those, who followed, failed to come off, the next nine wickets realising only 55 against bowling of Padshah and J. Elavia who captured 4 and 5 wickets for 34 and 52 runs respectively. The Railwaymen hit up 124 for 8 wickets, P. Vithal and Kathoke playing a good game for 32 and 31. The former especially played in fine style, driving with his usual vigour and decision. On the Euphinstone side, B. Bhapoo bowled well, taking 4 wickets for 39 runs.

CRICKET IN POONA,

POONA GYMKHANA VS. GOWD SARASVAT.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, June 26.

The two days fixture between the Poona Gymkhana and the Gowd Saraswat (Bombay), was played on the Gymkhana ground on Thursday and Friday this week, and resulted in a win for the visitors by 10 wickets. The visitors turned up with a really strong eleven, including no fewer than five of the Hindu Quadrangular team, Messrs. V. V. Kantak, M. D. Pai, V. A. Dalvi, R. A. Wagle, and S. M. Dalvi. The Gymkhana team batted first and with Major Nealor's absent, they compiled the modest total of 115. The visitors then followed and playing good cricket scored 147, towards which S. M. Dalvi contributed 75 and S. B. Pilgoakar 62. Going in for their second innings the Gymkhana team had compiled 112 for the loss of four wickets, when play was closed.

Continuing on Friday afternoon the Gymkhana took their total to 160. The visitors then took the field, needing only 29 runs to win; and this they accomplished in twenty minutes for the loss of no wickets, thus winning the match by 10 wickets.

Scores:—

POONA GYMKHANA.

First Innings.

Capt. Rait-Kerr b Dalvi	15
Capt. C. M. Brett, b Dalvi	7
Mr. W. H. Cummings, b Wagle	7
Major W. S. Nealor, did not bat.	—
Major E. D. Tillard, c Wagle, b Dalvi	7
Capt. C. M. Pearson, b Kantak	30
Major J. M. Mackenzie, c Wagle, b Kantak	30
Capt. J. J. Billiat, not out	0
Mr. P. A Chauson, lbw, b Dalvi	7
Capt. C. B. Robertson, b Wagle	1
Lt. A. B Sparrow, c Kantak b Wagle	4
Extras	0
Total	115

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
R. A. Wagle	12	1	37	3
S. M. Dalvi	16	2	57	4
V. V. Kantak	5	0	21	2

GOWD SARASWAT.

First Innings.

Mr. R. G. Wagle, b Pearson	18
Mr. S. B. Pilgaokar c Cummings b Rait-Kerr	62
Mr. V. A. Dalvi c Cummings b Robertson	17
Mr V. V. Kantak, c Nealor, b Robertson	4
Mr. S. M Dalvie, c Robertson, b Pearson	75
Mr. M. D. Pai, run out	25
Mr. R. A Wagle, c Cummings b Pearson	25
Mr D. K. Telang, b Rait-Kerr	15
Mr B. M. Dalvi not out	1
Mr. M. M. Kerni st Cummings b Rait-Kerr	0
R K. Telang b Pearson	0
Extras	5
Total	247

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
McKenzie	8	5	50	0
Rait-Kerr	14	3	59	3
Pearson	11	1	44	4
Robertson	6	0	46	2
Tillard	4	0	30	0
Sparrow	2	0	18	0

POONA GYMKHANA.

Second Innings.

Capt. Rait-Kerr c V A Dalvi b Pilgaoker	71
Capt. C. M. Brett b Wagle	0
Mr. W. H. Cummings b Pilgoker	36
Major J D. McKenzie c R K Telang b Wagle	1
Capt. C. M Pearson b Pilgoker	1
Capt. J. J Billiat, c S M Dalvi b Wagle	1
Mr P. A. Chauson, st. Telang b Kantak	18
Capt. C. B Robertson, b Kantak	7
Lt. A. B. Sparrow, not out	5
Extras	8

THE COTTON MARKET,

A SURVEY.

(From a Correspondent.)

June 27.

The condition of the cotton crop will affect the cotton market. The conditions in America seem to become more favourable. Some time back the condition of the American crop was 63 per cent. and the details from the various States were fully bearing out the pessimistic advices. But weather conditions have since improved and the present condition of the crop as expected by the National Ginners is 72 per cent. The crop though improving has a very serious handicap. It is impossible to estimate at this stage, what the crop will exactly be. There can be only conjectures about the possible size of the crop, since much depends upon the weather conditions. As it is, the American weather has been very anxiously watched not only by the cotton growers but also by consumers and speculators. A great deal depends upon the American cotton as it is one of the main sources of the world's supply.

India also can be a more hopeful about the cotton crop. There was a timely rain in the Berars, Rajaputana and other places, giving rise to a more optimistic view of the cotton crop. The last was a bumper crop and it is estimated that the number of bales entering Bombay will be about 35 lakhs.

Considerable feeling has been aroused by the proposed tax on cotton entering Bombay. The Government of Bombay in their anxiety to help the housing problem propose to tax cotton entering Bombay, at the rate of one rupee a bale. This means a levy of about thirty lakhs a year on the cotton trade. It will have the effect to a certain extent of turning away the cotton from Bombay to other cities which have got no such taxes. Karachi and Calcutta are favourably situated to share the spoils of Bombay. They have got no such taxation, and are important trade centres with favourable railway connections. Is it worth while risking the position of Bombay, the premier cotton trade centre of the East? Government could have found some other method of raising the necessary money.

The price of cotton is rather low considering the prevailing conditions. This low price is not peculiar to cotton. There is a general low level of prices. It is due to the stringency of the money market, heavy capital outlay for stocks and materials and the passive resistance of buyers who expect a fall in prices and do not buy except for immediate needs.

Foreign:—Fluctuations have as usual occurred in the Home markets according to the weather conditions prevailing in the cotton growing areas. In New York the highest July position was 37.68 and the lowest 36.66 while the October highest position was 35.20 and the lowest 33.62. Similar decline has occurred in the Liverpool market where spot prices have declined by about 125 points while distant positions have shown a decline of 85 points.

Local:—The local market was influenced during this week mainly by local conditions and the foreign did not affect the local market in any appreciable manner. Local fluctuations were not wide and the American decline was not felt here. F. G. M. G. Broach fluctuated between Rs. 460 and Rs. 442 per candy showing an average of Rs. 451 as against 447 of the last week and Rs. 442 the average of the week previous. The steadiness in Broach rate is due to the higher prices quoted by the Cotton Contracts Committee Board, averaging about Rs. 480, and the scarcity of tenderable Broach cotton and the demand for stapled cotton. The prices for Oomra are also steady and the natural difference betweeu July and September deliveries is wideened. The demand in Ready Cotton continues on a fair scale. The chief buyers are the local mills who are buying all descriptions of cotton and the exporters who are enquiring after better quality and good stapled descriptions. Broach purchases at decline seem to be profitable but at the same time it is advisable to sell Ready Cotton taking advantage of every rise in the market, in view of the heavy stock and the large arrivals still expected. The arrivals in Bombay during the week amount to 51,672 bales while the total arrivals from 1st September, 1919, amount to 31,17,800 bales as against 21,19,138 bales for the same period last year, showing an increase of about 10 lakhs of bales this year. This heavy arrival is a depressing factor, especially as there are large quantities of the inferior kinds of cotton which are difficult to dispose of. The monsoon current in the Bay of Bengal has given timely and fairly good rains in the Central Provinces, and Berar where they were urgently required. But the current on the Western side is weak and signs of the regular monsoon are still absent. The exchange between England and India is 1s. 9d. to the rupee. The Cross Rate between New York and London is 396 dollars and the exchange between Japan and India is quoted at Rs. 145 per 100 yen. TT. and Rs. 130 at sixty days' sight.

The latest quotations for forward dealings are as follows:—

F. G. M. G. Broach, Rs. 452, July delivery.
F. G. M. G. Bengal, Rs. 219, July delivery.
F. G. M. G. Bengal, Rs. 223, Sept. delivery.
Fine M. G. Oomra, Rs. 270, July delivery.
Fine M. G. Oomra, Rs. 280, Sept. delivery.

Ready quotations:—The approximate ready quotations for the various kinds of cotton are the following:—

Sind American, Rs. 425/525.
Broach, Rs. 330/360.
Berar, Rs. 320/370.
Moglai, Rs. 225/300.
Bengal, Rs. 200/250.
Khandesh, Rs. 170/200.

Piece-Goods Market:—There is not much change in the piece-goods market. The market is dull and the buyers pursue a waiting game, expecting the price to go lower.

A Madras message dated 25th says:—

A special meeting of the Madras Corporation will be held on Monday to discuss the Rent Restriction Bill. The bill was referred to a committee by the Corporation and it is understood that the majority of the committee is against the proposed measure. (A. P.).

It is understood that the Government of Madras have passed final orders regarding the reorganisation of provincial judicial service.)A. T.)

	O.	M.	R.	W.
R. A. Wagle	23	1	60	1
S. M. Dalvi	8	0	31	½
V. V. Kantak	9	0	23	2
S. B. Pilgoker	18	2	37	3

GOWD SARASWAT.

Second Innings.

V. V. Kantak, not out	17
B. M. Dalvi not out	13
R. G. Wagle, V. A. Dalvi, S. B. Pilgokar, M. D. Pai, R. A. Wagle, D. K. Telang B. M. Dalvi, N. M. Nadkerni and R. M. Telang, did not bat.	
Extras	0
Total (for no wickets)	30

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Rait-Kerr	3	0	7	0
Pearson	5	2	15	0
Robertson	2.5	0	9	0

COUNTY CRICKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 24.
Recd. 3 p.m., June 26.

Kent beat Worcester by an innings and 184 runs.

Yorks beat Leicester by an innings and 238. Kilner had 4 wickets for 10 and Wad

LATEST CABLES.

TURKISH TREATY.

PRTE'S REPLY PROBABLY INCOMPLETE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 25.
Recd. 1-20 a.m. June 28.

The "Times" learns from Constantinople that the Turkish official circles are dismayed at news that Porte's reply must be communicated to the Conference by June 26th as they were so confident that a further fortnight would be granted that they failed to take necessary precautions. It therefore appears that they will have to present an incomplete statement to the Conference.

SOME LIGHT ON DYER MEMORIAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 27.
Recd. 1-20 a.m. June 28.

In the House of Commons in replying to Brig-Gen. Surtees, Mr. Montagu said that the only Anglo-Indian memorial with regard to General Dyer he had received was cabled from the European Association in India to the President which was received in London on June 9th. Similar message addressed to the Viceroy would not necessarily be forwarded to him.

CABLE ITEMS.

Melbourne.—"The situation of the electricians and gas workers strike is now very hopeful, the employers and workers having arrived at a compromise.

As a result of the conference at which General Tudor and Sir John Anderson, Under-Secretary of State for Ireland were present, the conciliation committee representing all the religious parties has been appointed in Londonderry to end the fighting.

THE LATE MR. K. R. MITRA.

AN APPRECIATION.

A correspondent writes:—

The late Mr. K. R. Mitra was a very enterprising journalist. When he came to Bombay he had not a single pie in his pocket. But through perseverance and hard work he became the proprietor of the well-known journal "Manoranjan," and owner of a big publishing house which has published more than a hundred new works, and the proprietor of a well-known Press. The "Manoranjan," magazine is 25 years old and it is known as the "Family Magazine of Maharashtra." He edited it with great ability and won over the good opinion of all Marathi knowing public. Besides these works he helped various Social institutions in many ways. He was one of the founders of the Saraswat Vidyarthi Sahayak Mandli of which he was a secretary for many years.

The news of the sad and untimely death of Mr. Kashinath Raghunath Mitra has come upon the literary men of Gujarat in common with those of their Dakshini brothers with great surprise. Mr. Kashinath was a most social, loveable, honest and sincere soul. His thirst for literature and social uplift of his Indian brothers and sisters was very great. In spite of his limited resources, he did very great work. He had a great ideal before him which he sought to serve by means of his monthly journal. The very selection of the name—The "Manoranjan" was in itself significant of the spirit that actuated him. A few days back he said that to the last moment of his life the "Manoranjan" would be maintained at any cost and I wish that his readers will see that the "Manoranjan" is maintained as a permanent memorial to Mr. Mitra. He was a social reformer and a moderate in politics. There is need of a memorial fund being started in his name.

SCARBOROUGH LABOUR CONFERENCE.

TWO MOTIONS REJECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 25.
Recd. 6 p.m., June 27.

The Labour Conference has rejected a motion that the Labour Party shall secede from the second international, also a motion that the Party should apply for affiliation with the third communist internationale.

Figures in the first case were a million to half a million, and in the second case 2,940,000 to 2,25,000.

Mr. James Ramsay Macdonald described the third internationale as a sort of mayfly creation, brought about by the Russian revolution. The whole justification for the third internationale was that Russian conditions could and must be duplicated in France, Italy, and England, but no single person who read official statements from Moscow took that view. It was their duty to make a real revolution, without all accompaniment of blood and fire.

The strike in the "Civil and Military Gazette" ended on Saturday. All men returned unconditionally. The strike lasted a day over eight weeks. The Press did not

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, June 28, 1920.

THE PEACE OF IMPERIALISM

We published on Thursday a special cable which announced that the Fourteenth National Peace Congress held an important session at Glasgow to discuss the political situation of the world, at which Mr. Patel, representing the Congress and Mr. Mohammed Ali, representing the Khilafat Deputation, raised, with marked ability, their voices against the octopus of Imperialism. Taken together with the Labour Party's Conference, the significance of this meeting is not to be missed. It represents the voice of Radical England which has spoken unfalteringly concerning the incidence of an Imperialist Peace upon Turkey and Persia, and the incidence of Imperialism upon a sorely-wounded India. Sir George Paish in his lecture on "Reconstruction in Europe" asserted that the first essential need was that Europe should put her house in order—Europe considered as a separate unit. Mr. Mohammed Ali quickly seized this opportunity to demolish outright the fiction that Europe can be isolated from the rest of the world. There can be no peace for Europe until there is peace for the rest of the world. There can be no "reconstruction" for Europe unless there is reconstruction also for Asia.

Throughout the world the political outlook may be summed up by stating that our productive power has been lowered; that prices are soaring inexorably; that the social crisis in every country is assuming menacing proportions, causing productive capacities to sink, without a prospect of regaining the ability to cover the demand for manufactured goods. Europe, therefore, does not need machine-guns and explosives but raw-materials and food. Where, in all Asia is the prospect of obtaining raw-materials, or for that matter peace,—with Turkey, financially and territorially, a dangerous wreck, with Persia a seething cauldron presided over by British concession-hunters without as much as a "by your leave" to the *de jure* Government, and with India outraged in every way over the Punjab tragedy and the Khilafat wrong? The Peace Congress at Glasgow rose nobly to the occasion and passed a resolution calling for a mutual understanding "which will stop the exploitation of men whether as individuals, classes, nations or races", and Mr. Mohammed Ali lost no time in finding a practical application to the formulation of this principle. An amended resolution was carried recognizing the recent happenings in the Punjab "as the result of determined efforts to crush the aspirations of the people to be free" and demanding the application of the right of self-determination to each part of the British Empire. Indeed there were many in the audience who objected even to the use of the word Empire. The Labour Conference has, with equal emphasis, endorsed this resolution. This Conference, besides emphatically protesting against "The militarist and repressive methods adopted by the present British Government", denied "the right of any Government to govern a country against the will of the majority;" and, while expressing the hope "that all the people of the British Empire will prefer to remain as parts of the Empire so soon as their aspirations have been dealt with in a thoroughly conciliatory manner, by the granting of an adequate measure of autonomy," it declares that "the final decision must rest with those peoples themselves"—thus fully and emphatically repudiating the basically wrong principle of the Reforms Act that the Government of India and the British Parliament and not the people of India must be the judge of the time and measure of each advance in "the progressive realization of responsible Government in India." However, what shall we say of those who, like Sir George Paish, tried to stem the tide against reaction by recognising the disturbed state of India but asserting boldly that economic benefits like "railways, irrigation and canals conferred by British rule had reduced the frequency and the destructive effect of famines?" Have they? Stated roughly, famines and scarcities have been at least as numerous during the last thirty years of the nineteenth century as they were one hundred years earlier and certainly more widespread. Between 1800 and 1825 there were four famines. Between 1876 and 1900 there were 18 famines, including the four most terrible ever known in this country.

To sum up in a sentence, the Glasgow Conference refused to be a party to the cynical makeshift calling itself Peace, because victory has gone not to the Allies but to allied financiers and the defeat is a defeat of human idealism. Let us, therefore, recognise frankly that Imperialism is sowing dragon's teeth of hatred throughout the world. Mr. G. K. Chesterton described it not as the love of ruling among equals but the love of ruling among inferiors and William Morris summed it up aphoristically by saying that no man is good enough to be another man's master. The Punjab has taught us that Imperialism is a creed which flourishes on militarism. The treatment of Turkey is teaching us that a peace made by financers will end in a war made by armourers. Real peace will come only when the people in every country begin to realise that neither Persian Oil, nor German coal, neither territorial aggrandisement nor secret treaties, neither Prussian Zabernism nor Dyerian brutality are the right factors in the government of man—but simply the matchless bond of our common humanity which denies the right of any nation to exploit another.

A NEEDLESS BAR.

Though the Government of Bombay have not yet deemed it expedient to modify their draft rules, which disallow the subjects of Indian States residing in British India from participating in the local Legislative Council elections under the Reform Scheme, we sincerely hope that either they or the Parliamentary Joint Committee, which is scrutinising these rules before their final adoption, will remove the uncalled-for disqualification. The Governments of Bengal and Madras have relaxed the rules in favour of subjects of Indian States and we do not see why the Government of Bombay alone should seek to discriminate against them in an undesirable manner. The Franchise Committee had emphatically declared in favour of obliterating the distinction between British subjects and subjects of Indian States. It is true that later the Parliamentary Joint Committee recommended the vesting of the discretion to retain or do away with the disqualification in the Local Governments. Hence all the original draft rules of the various provincial Councils, as well as of the Legislative Assembly and the Council, do not expressly enfranchise the subjects of Indian States, but leave the option to do so to the respective provincial Governments. But it has been obvious from the outset that the shutting out of the subjects of Indian States from the rights of voting and standing as candidates at elections, however plausible as a theoretical proposition, will, in actual practice, not only complicate matters hopelessly but also be a most impolitic step to take.

As was pointed out by the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh in his illuminating memorandum on the subject, which was reproduced in this journal the other day, not only have many of these people resided in British India for generations, but without renouncing their allegiance to their own chiefs they have all along enjoyed all the privileges of British subjects just as they have accepted their responsibilities. They are entitled to hold appointments under the British Government to be members of the Municipal and Local Fund Boards and to practise as barristers, advocates, solicitors, and pleaders in all British Courts. They can be appointed Justices of the Peace and honorary and stipendiary magistrates. In fact, as Mr. Parekh says, there are hardly any offices which are open to British subjects for which they are not eligible at present. In these circumstances, the sudden raising of a bar against them would naturally give rise to deep discontent. In our own City and the Presidency the subjects of Indian States have played and will continue to play, in the industrial, intellectual and political fields, a part the importance of which cannot be minimised. It is no exaggeration to say that Bombay, without the subjects of Indian States and what they have so far done for it, would not be the proud and flourishing city it is to-day.

The subjects of Indian States cannot be classed in the same category as the subjects of a Foreign State outside India, for, the former owe allegiance not only to their own Ruler, but also to the Paramount British Power. It would be complicating matters in the extreme to raise at this stage the question of naturalisation for subjects of Indian States. The process will not be found to be easy, as not only will hundreds of thousands have to be thus naturalised, but some of the essential items of information, such as the birth-place or place of domicile of the father, may not be readily forthcoming. In addition to this, many, in fact the vast majority, of these people would not, for obvious reasons, like to sever their allegiance and family connections with the States concerned. But, on that account they should not be debarred from taking part in the political activities of the province of their domicile. So long as they are bound to owe allegiance to the British Government, there ought be no question of their status as British subjects, both in practice and theory. We need not dwell here on the fact that they are subject to all the taxes imposed on British Indians and hence as much entitled to representation as the latter. We would merely point out the grave injustice which the disenfranchisement is likely to involve and the serious complications which will ensue if naturalisation should be insisted upon. In any case there ought to uniformity of practice, one way or the other, throughout India, and the anomaly of Bombay alone insisting on the disqualification should be put an end to.

Notes of the Day.

Labour Party's Conference.

The most momentous event of the week is the Scarborough Conference which has spoken with the true voice of England on all the questions that agitate and agonise the hearts of people the world over. The Labour Party has stigmatised the atrocities committed in the Punjab as "the cruel and barbarous action of British officers"; and the delegates demanded not merely the full and frank application of the principle of democratic self-determination to India but the criminal prosecution of the guilty and the recall of the Viceroy. Mr. Ramsay Mcdonald urged the resignation of Mr. Montagu. While India cannot be too grateful to Labour for making her cause its own, nothing will touch the heart of every Indian so deeply as the human appeal of the impressive scene when all delegates rose to their feet, and remained standing for some moments in tribute to the memory of the Punjab dead. This was a gathering representing three million workers whose voice will be heard beyond the seas, that girt England, with enthusiasm and relief. It is time we realised our unity with the workers of Great Britain. When the British Government go out of their way to emphasise that there was more in the conspiracy stunt than was apparent to Lord Hunter's Committee, we may take the warning that the British Government will try to ride off on this issue if pressed to take action for the redress of our wrongs.

Price of Liberty.

But when Labour in England puts its finger on the right spot with courage and sincerity we must take warning and consider it as a hint of the line which we must adopt in this country. On the one hand we see insincerity, sophistry and exoneration; on the other, a full and adequate realisation of what butchery and brutality mean. The country has now turned to Parliament—as the final court of appeal. But Parliament is controlled by the Cabinet which was already given its verdict and it is well to be forewarned. "Put not your trust in princes," but make the fourteen million workers of Britain understand that until our wrong is set right we shall not cease to agitate nor until the system which made that wrong possible is completely scrapped. Let us not turn like the sun-flower to vague ideas about the tradition of Burke and Hampden. Let us recognise that those traditions are not always to be found among the principles which guide modern Governments. Eternal vigilance is the only price of Liberty.

Russia and Ireland.

The Labour Conference demanded the full recognition of the Soviet Government. This is what Mr. Lloyd George said to those who object to dealing with Russia: "Russia is essential to Europe. Russia is essential to the world. . . Will anyone . . . bar the door of Russia against the millions who are waiting to get what Russia can produce?" Now Mr Lloyd George, proceeding to destroy the fiction that you cannot deal with a Government guilty of excesses, recognised the stupidity of his opponents when he said that England "had opened up most of the cannibal trades of the world." Nevertheless Mr. Lloyd George had not the courage to say that since we must now trade with Russia we must also recognise the Soviet Government. The slime of reaction is not easy to cast off. Labour has been helping Mr. Lloyd George in the process of cleansing himself of re-action. The Labour blockade of Hungary; the munition-blockade of Poland; the Delegations to Russia; the open hostility to the policy of interventionist financiers have done a good deal in this respect. The Conference demanded self-determination for Ireland and the President said that if the Irish want a Republic there is none to deny them that right. Londonderry is only a prelude to what we may expect if no solution is found and found with expedition. When Mode rates like Lord Hugh Cecil begin to advocate the calling of a Constituent Assembly for Ireland unfettered in advance as to the form of Government it must select then the change in the Irish situation during the last six months appears colossal indeed. Labour wishes to see an Empire of willing and free partners. The subject nationalities of the British Empire must see to it that Labour making the cause of freedom its own obtains their unhindered support.

Promoting Aviation.

The concessions which the Government of India have just announced with a view to encourage civil aviation in this country will be welcomed by all interested in seeing this mode of locomotion and transport becoming popular in India. India affords the best facilities for aviation, especially for long distance flying, and there is doubtless a great future before the aeroplane in India. What the railways and the steamships have taken decades to bring about, namely, shortening the distances between the various parts of this vast country, the aeroplane will be able to do in years. It has been proved, moreover, that the risks attending aviation are no greater than those attached to railway or steamship travel. India, being situated centrally on the aerial highway to the Far East and Australia, is bound to take an active part in the international traffic. In view of all these circumstances, every facility should be given to aviation in this country, especially in the experimental stage, as at present. When there is aerial congestion, it will be time to devise restrictions on the traffic.

Municipal Robbery.

It is reported that at the instigation of the "Transvaal Municipal Association," who asked whether the Council would be prepared to agree to pay a proportionate share of the cost of fighting Asiatic cases in future, the Town Council of Spinge, Transvaal, resolved on May 27th that "the Council agree to pay a share in proportion to the European population, provided in every instance the Executive of the Municipal Association be consulted before any expenditure be incurred and further provided that all Municipalities who are members of the Association agree similarly." Having regard to the fact that there are Asiatic (Indian) ratepayers in the Transvaal and that they, moreover, are denied the municipal franchise, would not the proposal of the Transvaal Municipal Councils, if it is carried out, amount to robbery, pure and simple? "Indian Opinion" of Natal is quite right in questioning the legality of this extraordinary step which seeks to destroy the Asiatic with the money extracted from his own pocket! Why should the Transvaal Whites, if they want to "fight" the Asiatics, not put their hands into their own pockets instead of into the municipal coffers to which Asiatics contribute no small share? The incident shows how the race-hatred of the Whites saps not only the springs of humanity in them but also the whole foundation of law and justice. The Transvaal Indians would do well to test the legality of the step in a court of law as well as make a strong representation about it to the Union Government.

Railways and Railwaymen.

We have received a communication concerning the dealings of the Agent of the B. B. C. I. Railway with railwaymen's grievances, including their insistence on the recognition of their Union. The Bombay public must wake up to the full bearing of the issue involved lest it should find, as the Punjab has found, its whole system of railway transit paralysed in a day. In the first place the principle of collective bargaining must be conceded at once. If the Railway administration deals with the workers through its central body under the charge of the Agent, why should not the workers deal with the authorities through their central body, the Railway Employees' Association? The position is quite simple. Nothing can stop the workers from organising on the lines of British Trades Unions. It will merely cause a tremendous amount of friction, a terrible amount of inconvenience if the authorities stick out for the individual bargaining at this stage in the world's progress. Secondly, a reasonable solution must be found to the demands of the railwaymen for increased wages. The cost of living has gone up, in some cases by several hundred per cent. The authorities, if we are not incorrectly informed, are offering the railwaymen an increase of thirty to thirty-five per cent over their 1914 wage-scale. This advance is ridiculously inadequate. The gross earnings of the B. B. C. I. Railway for the year 1918-1919 were Rs. 5,70,42,000 and the total expenses amounted to 43.70 per cent of the gross earnings. Can it be suggested that with these huge profits it is impossible to pay decent wages to the seventy thousand odd railwaymen employed on this system? Considerable increases can be given to the superior services, on the plea that an officer getting, let us say, seven hundred a month finds life extremely hard but that a workshop mistry can subsist on thirty rupees and must be taught his place if he raises his head in his desire to better his abominable condition! There is something wrong in this argument and the sooner the flaw is put right the better for the masses of this country.

Unfortunate Kathiawar.

Kathiawar has recently been very unfortunate. No year but brings some calamity in its wake. The province has known famines and been used to other similar natural perturbations. This year another calamity in the shape of a violent storm has swept past it and left any of its inhabitants desolate and distressed. No detailed information regarding the extent of the distress has, however, been forthcoming; for it is regrettable that the authorities have not yet been roused to activity. The latter must bestir themselves at once. Meanwhile, there is also the urgent need for non-official agencies to come to the assistance of the afflicted population.

A Useful Institution.

Mrs. Nikambe's "Institution for Married Ladies" has become so well-known in progressive Hindu circles in Bombay, that no word is needed to commend it to the notice of the public. It has been in existence for nearly seven years and during that period has been instrumental in imparting knowledge to hundreds of young Hindu women, both married and unmarried, many of whom would, perhaps, have, otherwise, missed all opportunities of obtaining modern education. The institution teaches up to the Matriculation standard of the Bombay University and the Cambridge Local Examination. There were 100 new admissions among the pupils last year, of whom 70 were married women and 10 widows. The work that Mrs. Nikambe and her assistants are doing deserves support from all who have the cause of education of Indian women at heart.

THE PUNJAB ATROCITIES

BOMBAY CITIZENS' DEMANDS.

1. REPEAL OF ROWLATT ACT.

2. RECALL OF VICEROY.

3. IMPEACH O'DWYER; PROSECUTE DYER.

The public meeting of the citizens of Bombay on Saturday passed the following resolution:—

1. This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay enters its emphatic protest against the Report of the Majority of the Hunter Committee, as being biassed, one-sided and deliberately devised to condone official inhumanities and unwarranted by the evidence of the officials themselves.

This meeting deeply regrets tha the Government of India and the Secretary of State have accepted the findings of the Majority and been party to exoneration of Sir Michael O'Dwyer and practically even of General Dyer.

This meeting calls upon the Government of India and the Secretary of State to give effect to the recommendations of the Congress Sub-Committee, viz.

(a) Repeal of the Rowlatt Act.

(b) Relieving Sir Michael O'Dwyer of any responsible office under the Crown.

(c) Relieving General Dyer, Col. Johnson, Col. O'Brien, Mr. Bosworth Smith, Rai Sahib Shri Ram Sud, and Malik Sahib Khan of any position of responsibility under the Crown.

(d) Local inquiry into corrupt ractices of the minor officials whose names have been mentioned in the statements published by us, and their dismissal on proof of their guilt.

(e) Recall of His Excellency the Viceroy

(f) Refund of the fines collected from people, who were convicted by the Special Tribunals and Summary Courts, remission of all indemnity imposed on the Cities affected, refund thereof where it has already been collected, and removal of punitive police.

And further calls upon His Majesty's Government in view of the fact that General Dyer has been manifestly guilty of murder, to take such steps as may be necessary to put him on his trial and to take similar steps regarding Col. Johnson, Col. O'Brien, Mr. Bosworth Smith, Rai Shri Ram Sud and Malik Saheb Khan and inasmuch as Sir Michael O'Dwyer has been proved to have been guilty of gross irregularities and facts have leaked out both in the evidence before the Hunter Committee as also the Congress Sub-Committee about his gross mal-administration, this meeting calls upon His Majesty's Government to deal with Sir Michael O'Dwyer by way of impeachment or otherwise.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay branches of the Home Rule Leagues, and the National Union, a public meeting was held on Saturday night at the Morarji Goculdas Hall, to protest against the Hunter Report and the attitude of His Majesty's Government, to demand the repeal of the Rowlatt Act, the recall of the Viceroy and punishment of the Punjab offenders. Mr. M. A. Jinnah presided. There was a large audience and the hall was filled to suffocation long before the commencement of the meeting to hear the well-known orators who spoke. Black flags were hung in and about the building. There were a number of ladies also present at the meeting.

MR. JINNAH.

Mr. Jinnah said they had met there that night for the purpose of entering their emphatic protest against the decision of His Majesty's Government. He did not think he had ever presided over a meeting where he had felt greater pain and greater sorrow than he did at that meeting. They had met there to protest against the decision of His Majesty's Government with regard to the Punjab situation. Let them consider what was the position. That Black, that Rowlatt Act, which was passed by the Government of India in the teeth of universal opposition in the Imperial Council—there was not a single Indian whether he was a zamindar, a merchant or a lawyer—and there was not a single Indian member who supported that Act, and yet in the teeth of the opposition the Rowlatt Act was passed. ("Shame.") The Government of India knew perfectly well at that time the universal horror that was expressed by the public all over the country. After that naturally the only way in which the people could express their resentment or protest, was the holding of meetings to pass resolutions, and meetings were held and resolutions were passed in the different parts of the country. But there happened to be a tyrant of a Lieut.-Governor in the Punjab who had already distinguished himself as the enemy of the progress of India by his speech in the Imperial Legislative Council. He, with an iron hand, tried to put down the expression of opinion which the people were giving vent to constitutionally and he resorted to methods which were now well-known to every one of us. And the result of it was that the Lieut.-Governor was responsible for the butchery that was committed in the Punjab.

WHAT NEXT?

What did they find next? An Indemnity Bill had been passed giving perfect immunity to all officials who were concerned in the administration of this Martial Law. Then they were told that a Committee was going to be appointed, and the Hunter Committee was the result. The Hunter Committee's report was, as the terms of the resolution described it, biassed, one-sided and deliberately divided to whitewash the officials in this country. That was bad enough and painful enough. But what was the climax? They had His Majesty's Government passing the final order on the Punjab report. They paid a tribute to the administration of Sir Michael O'Dwyer and they paid the highest tribute to the administration of Lord Chelmsford. And what else? General Dyer had been relieved of his command. "I ask you, I ask everyone who has got any shred of sense of fairness left, is this the redress for nearly 2,000 lives butchered and 3,600 wounded? Is this the verdict of those who are responsible? I say it is very difficult to speak of this situation in measured language and terms. I say advisedly that it is a stain of an indelible character upon the honour, the sense of justice and fairness of Great Britain. It is for this reason that we have met here: because I believe in the Empire, and if the Empire is to be maintained, if the Commonwealth of Great Britain is to be a real fact, it can be only on the foundation of justice and honour. We find from the verdict that both the sense of justice and fairness are wanting in the Despatch of His Majesty's Government. There is still going to be a debate and I do not know what the Parliament will do. But I think it is just as well that we assemble here tonight to express our feelings of surprise and displeasure and communicate them to those who are responsible for the government of this country. Not only have we our grievances for the wrongs done not righted, but what guarantee is there for the future recurrence of this atrocious tragedy of the Punjab? It has shaken the confidence of every man, woman and child, because under these circumstances no one is likely to be safe, and living under such circumstances, you will agree with me, becomes almost impossible." (Cheers.)

MR. GANDHI.

Mr. M. K. Gandhi, speaking in Gujrathi, then moved the first resolution given above.

Mr. Gandhi said there were more Satyagrahis in Bombay than in any other place in India and they had always been telling people at every meeting that whether they agreed with the actions of other people or not, they should not express their feelings violently. They were told that violence was the method of the West and not of this country, and that they should not therefore adopt foreign methods. The resolution was in three parts. They had to express their emphatic protest against the Hunter Report and the Despatch. Then the second part asked for the repeal of the Rowlatt Act, and the third part for the impeachment of the guilty officers like General Dyer. The resolution had gone further than the Congress Committee's recommendations—it had asked for the impeachment of O'Dwyer and his confederates. These recommendations were not in the Congress report, but the All-India Congress Committee had made those recommendations. Personally speaking, he still adhered to the recommendations of the Congress Sub-Committee's report, and was against the resolution for the impeachment of O'Dwyer, for they would not gain anything by it. He was still against the recommendations of the All-India Congress Committee, but as the majority of people wanted it he was moving the resolution. He was of the opinion that the Hunter Committee's report was intentionally bad and that it was an intentional whitewash. The Committee had purposely screened the Punjab officials. If it were possible for him he would have brought forward a resolution of non-cooperation and Satyagraha, as he thought through these two they would gain their object. He had come to the meeting to tell what his innermost feelings were and not to make a formal speech. He had come to ask much from them and not merely to pass resolutions. He thought, if Lord Chelmsford were recalled by the British Government it would mean more than hanging O'Dwyer, or Dyer. The man who most disregarded the wishes of the people should first be removed from his office. Bosworth-Smith who had gained unenviable notority during the Martial Law regime had not yet left the place of his exploits. The aim and object of the public should be to get Dyer, O'Dwyer and Lord Chelmsford to resign their positions. The public also desired that the fines imposed on the people of Amritsar and other towns, should forthwith be refunded. What did people outside know of these fines? He had been through the Punjab and he knew something of the terrible sufferings of the people there through the infliction of these fines. Unless these enormous fines were remitted it was useless to ask that the guilty officials should be hanged. He affirmed that as long as the Rowlatt Act was on the statute book he would never give up Satyagraha, and if the people could follow Satyagraha they would gain much thereby. Personally he had the greatest faith in Satyagraha and he exhorted the audience to follow Satyagraha and believ in it. As long as the wrong done in the Punjab had not been righted not only the blame for this condition of things lay on the shoulder of the officials, but also on the people of India. The minimum demands of Indians were the recall of Chelmsford, the remission of the fines, and the repeal of the Rowlatt Act. (Loud cheers.)

PANDIT MALVIYA.

The Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, seconding, said since the time he had been reading English history and literature he had learned to love the British. He had also immense faith in British justice. The impeachment of Warren Hastings had made an indelible impression on his mind. Wherever there were any acts of oppression in the world the attitude of the British in regard to these had always created a favourable impression on his mind. The British Parliament was now on its trial. General Dyer and his subordinates who had committed the atrocities in the Punjab were not on their trial now; it was the British Parliament and the British public that were on their trial, and Indians were anxious to know the results of this trial. Whenever there were any acts of oppression Indians believed that they could get some sort of redress from the British Parliament. But after the happenings in the Punjab and the atrocities there Indians with anger and disgust, sorrow and shame, now cried for justice, and nothing else. They had not the least faith in the Hunter Committee, which had purposely tried to belittle the acts of oppression, tried to whitewash the officials, and shown its colour prejudice in every word of it report. But there was one thing to be thankful for, and that was the minority report. They were thankful to the minority who had tried their best to do justice to Indians. Indians were proud that these great sons of India had fearlessly given their opinion about the atrocities of the Punjab Government. Indians should also be thankful to Mr. Shaffi for his bold stand in the Council. But he asked them to look at this picture and that. In 1857 when the sepoys had committed many acts of cruelty they were punished with vengeance—guilty and the innocent. But since then they had never seen such abominable atrocities as were seen in the Punjab. Never, never! They had great hopes that the Committee would redress their wrongs; they had also faith in the Secretary of State, Mr. Montagu, that he would redress their grievances. But all had failed to give them justice and their faith had vanished, and insult was added to injury.

He wanted to tell the British Government that their faith in British justice was shaken. He hoped that men like Burke, who had impeached Warren Hastings, would again come forward now to vindicate British justice and impeach the men, who were responsible for the abominable Punjab atrocities. They were anxious to know whether even the British Parliament itself would perpetuate racial arrogance and colour distinctions, or would give Indians justice. They had been told that the war was fought for righteousness, and now they awaited the result of the Parliamentary debate. Their unfortunate countrymen who died in the Punjab could never come back to life. Their children, their wives, their sons and fathers who had died there could never be recalled to life! The abominations which their countrymen had to undergo in the Punjab could never be forgotten, or effaced. The Government of India had failed to do them justice, the Secretary of State had failed them, and the British Cabinet had done the same. Was there no higher statesmanship anywhere? Now they were waiting to see whether there was any more virtue and justice among the 670 members of the Parliament. They were anxious to know whether Martial Law was greater than even Civil Law. Indians would not be fooled by mere empty promises; what they wanted was justice, simple justice and nothing more. He hoped that the British Parliament would be just and righteous enough to do justice to them. He thought that only by doing them justice could the prestige of the British Government be re-established in this country. Many Indians were dying either of famine, or pestilence, and it did not really matter if a few thousands more died. But they wanted to see whether they would get justice from the British Parliament. Those people who were glibly talking of self-righteousness and all other abstract virtues should try to do justice to this afflicted country. He wished to see whether their heads had been turned by the victory which they had gained over their foes and made them lose all sense of justice, fairness and righteousness. He wanted to see whether the British still believed in moral prestige, and he hoped that the British Parliament would not fail them now. Those who were speaking with horror of the acts committed by the Germans in Belgium and France had now an opportunity of seeing those very acts of abomination committed by British officers on helpless Indians. He, however, wished to know whether the British would look upon those acts with the same loathing and horror, and publish them to the world. If Indians failed to get justice the fair name and moral prestige of the Government would vanish for ever.

It was difficult for one to understand Mr. Gandhi. When he had been to the Punjab, along with Pandit Nehru and others, he had seen there such evidences of atrocities of O'Dwyer and his tribe that they were determined to prosecute them, even if it cost them Rs. 15 lakhs. Now that they had failed to get any justice from Mr. Montagu, he did not think that a British judge and jury would give any more justice than that. Mr. Thompson, the lieutenant of O'Dwyer, was going to be reappointed to his old post of Chief Secretary, and other officers were still in the Punjab continuing their acts of oppression. He hoped, however, that these men would be removed by the Parliament from their offices. If the Parliament failed to do justice now their faith in British justice would for ever vanish (cheers).

MR. JAYAKAR.

Mr. Jayakar, supporting the resolution, said:—

I have very great pleasure in supporting the resolution moved by Mahatma Gandhi. I would have preferred to restrict myself to simply according my support to this resolution without being drawn into making a speech, for I agree with the Presiden tthat it is difficult to speak on the Punjab affairs with demoderation and restraint. My difficulty is, however, greater than his, because I have spent some time in looking into the affairs first hand, and have realised very painfully the humiliation and degradation which it was the deliberate intention of Sir Michael O'Dwyer and his officials to inflict on the Indian people. In my opinion, the one thing that stands pre-eminently out of the blood shed and slaughter, for which the Punjab tragedy has become a synonym, is the deliberate attempt, which the officials there, hardened in the school of hatred of Sir Michael O'Dwyer, made to strike a blow—a deadly blow, at the rising aspirations and patriotism of the people of the Punjab. I had been, for a long time, the boast of Sir Michael O'Dwyer that the Punjab knew no political discontent, and when, therefore, he realised, to his extreme surprise, that the Punjab was being affected with the national sentiment, and the courage and self-expression it occasioned he made a supreme effort, almost diabolical, to crush that feeling and in that desire took advantage of the circumstances created by the situation. That is how some of us interpret the Punjab situation, and I find ample evidence of it, which has since attracted the attention of the country.

"ORGY OF BRUTALITY."

Throughout the orgy of brutality and excesses, to which the officials descended, one design runs as a common feature, and that was to use, on plausible pretexts, the long and powerful arm of the British Government to inflict a cowardly blow on the honour and self-respect of the literate classes, by humiliating them personally, by intimidating their women and children, and lastly by shedding the blood of their poorer countrymen. These are no doubt strong words, but I am using

(Continued on next page.)

PRINCIPAL COMMON DEMAND.

RECALL OF LORD CHELMSFORD.

BRITISH LABOUR DEMANDS.

1. "FULL SELF-DETERMINATION."

2. RECALL OF LORD CHELMSFORD.

3. TRIAL OF PUNJAB OFFENDERS.

(Special to "The Chronicle.")

LONDON, June 25.

A striking and impressive scene was witnessed at the annual Conference of the Labour Party when a resolution on India came up for discussion. The text of the resolution was as follows:—

Text of Resolution.

"That the Conference reaffirms its conviction that only on the basis of democratic self-determination, with adequate protection for minorities, can any stable or satisfactory settlement of the world be arrived at, and that this principle is applicable to all peoples that show themselves capable of expressing a common will. The Conference, therefore, demands the full and frank application of this principle in the re-organisation of the Government of India that is now in progress, in such a way as to satisfy all the legitimate aspirations of the Indian people. It asks that corresponding measures may be taken in Burma, Ceylon, and other parts of the British Empire, in which Self-Government is demanded. It emphatically protests against the militarist and repressive methods adopted by the present British Government and expresses its sympathy with the peoples now held in subjection. It denies the right of any Government to govern a country against the will of the majority, and, while expressing the hope that all the peoples of the British Empire will prefer to remain asparts of that Empire so soon as their aspirations have been dealt with in a thoroughly conciliatory manner, by the granting of adequate measures of autonomy, it declares that the final decision must rest with those people themselves. The Conference deeply deplores the cruel and barbarous action of the British officers in the Punjab. It extends its sympathy to the sufferers by these unpardonable atrocities which, after much delay, have now been far too mildly censured by the Government, and it urges that all the officials concerned should be formally brought to trial before a Criminal Court in order that their personal responsibility for acts contrary to law may be investigated, and, if found guilty, they may be duly punished. Whilst doing this, the Conference is fully alive to the fact that the civil Government must be held responsible for what has happened, and calls for the recall of the Viceroy as the only proof that can be given to India that this country is deeply moved by what has taken place, and does not mean it to be repeated."

Impeach Sir Michael,—Recall Lord Chelmsford,

The resolution was moved on behalf of the Executive by Mr. Ben Spoor, who said: "No atrocities committed in Europe in recent years had shown a worse example of cruelty and unwise and mad policy than the events which produced the crisis in Amritsar. Labour must demand the impeachment of Sir Michael O'Dwyer and the recall of the man above him who was ultimately responsible—Lord Chelmsford."

Mr. Montagu Must Resign.

Mr. J. P. Bilzard, Secretary of the British Committee of the Indian National Congress seconded and the resolution was supported in a powerful speech by Mr. James Ramsay Macdonald who said: "Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford must shoulder their responsibility. The resignation of the former must be demanded as the man who was responsible, as Secretary of State, for all the events in the Punjab."

A Most impressive Scene—Tribute to Punjab Dead.

The resolution was carried with great enthusiasm, and there was a most impressive scene when all delegates rose to their feet and remained standing for some moments in tribute to the memory of the Punjab dead.

Another demonstration followed when Mr. B. P. Wadia returned thanks on behalf of India.

Mr. V. J. Patel was unfortunately unable to attend the Conference owing to pre occupations with the Rules Committee at the India Office.

In the evening, an enthusiastic public meeting was held in the Conference Hall, and after speeches by Messrs. Horniman, Parekh, Holford Knight and Lansbury, a similar resolution, was carried with acclamation.

The country is getting roused attempts to defend General Dyer and Sir M. O'Dwyer only adding to the public indignation and determination that all responsible shall be punished.

Several Successful Meetings.

The British Committee have held highly successful meetings at Glasgow, Cardiff, and Bristol, the speakers being Messrs. V. J. Patel, B. G. Horniman, Holford Knight, Syud Hossain, Abul Kasem and Mahomed Ali.

The latter spoke at the Glasgow meeting. Meetings will follow at Manchester, Leeds, Bradford, Sheffield, and Northampton.

FULL SELF-DETERMINATION.

PUNJAB OFFICERS' TRIAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 24.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 26.

The Labour Conference at Scarborough has passed a resolution demanding full application of the principle of self-determination to India deploring the "cruel and barbarous action of the British officers in the Punjab" and urging criminal trial of the officers concerned, also the recall of the Viceroy.

PEACE TREATY CONDEMNED

RECOGNITION OF SOVIET RUSSIA URGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 24.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 26.

At the Scarborough Labour Conference to-day a resolution condemning the Peace Treaty as destructive instead of constructive and demanding its revision, also recognition of the Russian Soviet and the arresting of chaos in Central Europe was adopted.

The Socialist addendum demanding

(Continued on next page.)

LAJPAT RAI TABOOS COUNCIL.

REASONS FOR HIS ATTITUDE.

WHY CO-OPERATION IS STILL IMPOSSIBLE.

"MY HEART IS SHATTERED INTO PIECES."

(From our Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, June 25.

In the course of a signed article in his Urdu paper the "Bande Mataram", Lala Lajpat Rai makes a notable declaration of policy in the matter of standing for election to the Reformed Councils. After referring to the requests he has received from several of the constituencies to stand as their candidate, he states for the information of all interested that he has determined not to seek election and gives his reasons for the attitude he finds himself compelled to take up, under the existing conditions. He incidently mentions, at the outset, that when Mr. Montagu's original scheme was promulgated in July 1918 he felt a ray of hope spring up in his mind that perhaps better days were in store for his unfortunate country, and that she might attain, without bloodshed, that liberty to which it aspired. Accordingly, he immediately cabled to the "Tribune" counselling his countrymen to dispassionately consider the Scheme. He had now to observe with regret that the ray of hope which then sprang in his heart gradually weakened and weakened until the report of the Hunter Committee, and the decision of the Secretary of State, had completely extinguished it.

HIS REASONS.

Lala Lajpat Rai proceeds to give the reasons which have led him to adopt the course:—

Firstly, the decisions which the Government of India and the Secretary of State have issued on the report of the Hunter Committee can only mean one thing viz., that the whole policy of Sir Michael O'Dwyer was in the right, and except where certain officers on their personal initiative exceeded the bounds of propriety, there was nothing wrong about it. This implies that whatever the nature of the complaint which the educated class of the Punjab had against Sir Michael O'Dwyer, they were simply unfounded and meaningless. In my opinion such a finding stands in the way of the educated people of the Punjab co-operating in the working of the new Scheme with any reasonable degree of enthusiasm or hope. Sir Michael O'Dwyer looked down on the educated community of the Punjab with hatred, and with approval on those reises and representatives of the agriculturists who, to secure his goodwill, considered the educated people of the people as nothing more than empty noise makers. The rules which the Reforms Commissioner for the Punjab has framed with the sanction of the Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab, under the Reform Act, partake of the same character which means that, although by his courtesy Sir Edward Maclagan has changed, to some extent, the external guise of the official policy, the original policy stands unchanged on principle and has undergone no modification.

Secondly, those officers of the Punjab who in the days of Martial Law took a conspicuous part in humiliating, disgracing and dishonouring the educated leaders of the Punjab, are, one and all of them, occupying their former positions. Colonel O'Brien, who caused indescribable agony to the pleaders of Gujrawala, and Major Bosworth-Smith, who, with his stick, lifted the veils of Indian women and addressed them in insulting terms are still occupying their offices, and Mr. Thompson, Chief Secretary, is shortly returning to the Province. Similarly, other officers who acted as Sir Michael's right or left hand have either been restored to their former offices or are about to return to them. These are the officers who will be the official members in the Punjab Council. I have no personal enmity with them, nor have I any personal animus against them. But it will be incumbent on any Indian member, who goes into the Council, to come across, these officers, and he will have to deal with them every day. This also will be improper that he should remain at arm's length from them, for the object of entering the Council is that a person might thereby serve his country and his countrymen, and so far as possible co-operate with them, and, where necessary, oppose them. But the wounds which Martial Law has inflicted on the Punjab are still so fresh that I find myself incapacitated for this task. My heart is shattered into pieces, and with this bleeding heart, I do not desire to enter into the Council Chamber. Personally I have not suffered any discomfort at the hands of these officers, but my self-respect does not brook that I should cultivate friendly relations with those which scourged my brethren with the cane, made them the victims of ridicule, or otherwise humiliated and insulted them.

THE STERN FACTS.

Lala Lajpat Rai holds that the new Council can prove useful to the people only when the Indian and the Official members can act with mutual friendliness and concord, and join their heads to solve the country's problems. In the present conditions of the Punjab, such a hope does not appear to be within the bounds of realization. If the "Civil and Military Gazette" is a true index of the views of the English Officials of the Province, Lala Lajpat Rai has no hesitation in saying that the time has not come when Indians and Englishmen can work with amity and concord for the country. It is my heart's desire, says Lala Lajpat Rai, that such a time might come soon, but to say that such a time has already arrived, would be to shut the eyes against stern facts. They are still the rulers and we the ruled, the Punjab Publicity Committee which is in the Government's confidence, tells us this and so long as this relation subsists, it is very difficult for us to work with them. They suspect us, and we suspect them, hence I cannot be of use to my country and nation through membership of the Council, and under the circumstances it would be better for me not to enter the Council.

BOMBAY CITIZENS' DEMANDS.

(Continued from previous page.)

them with a feeling of the fullest responsibility, because, I am sure, they are amply justified by the evidence led before the Congress Committee and even before the Hunter Committee. That is why the Crawling Order was invented; that is why the Martial Law order prevented two Indians walking side by side along the foot-path of the Lahore Mall. That is why school boys were flogged and made to bow to the British flag after a wearisome journey of several miles, more than twice a day. That is why the leaders of the several cities were hand-cuffed, paraded through the streets and sometimes openly flogged. That is why the professors who had the teaching of the young in their hands, were subjected to humiliation. If you read the evidence, you will find that the educated classes came in for a special share of the attention of Sir Michael O'Dwyer and his myrmidons. You will recall the episode, recorded in the Congress Committee's evidence, where Sir Michael O'Dwyer, meeting the Hon. Raizada Bhagat Ram and learning that Mahatma Gandhi's soul force had secured a successful *hartal* without disturbances, raised his fist, and said, "Raizada Sahib, remember, there is another force greater than Gandhi's soul force". That other force was the might and power of the British Government; and his ingenuity to successfully utilised it as to raise an overpowering shadow of a seeming rebellion, which has even clouded the deliberations of the majority of the Hunter Committee. It is a most painful feature, disclosed by the Punjab tragedy, to realise what little respect most official Englishmen feel for the educated classes in this country, their equals by birth, culture and training. In normal times, their hatred appears to be cloaked under a thin veneer of courtesy and a well-kept distance, but the least disturbance of the normal times is apt to open the floodgates of this concealed hatred and to find a vent in brutality and excesses. This is the most curious feature of the Punjab situation, and if this attitude of the official mind, so well disclosed by the Punjab affairs, is to be taken as an indication of the average Englishman's mentality in this country, then, I say, there is not much hope for the future comradeship of the two races, however much solitary individuals, here and there, may try to approximate to a common ideal of Indian citizenship.

To my mind, therefore, this struggle in the Punjab indicates the beginning of a greater struggle—greater than any known to this country before—between the power and the pomp of an omnipotent Bureaucracy, determined to crush the rising aspirations of young India, and the growing force of public opinion in this country. Which will win in the long run, depends on our efforts. For the present the Bureaucracy have a long and powerful arm, helped by a system of administration, perpetuating racial supremacy. On the other hand, the force of public opinoin is just growing and has to be guided into channels of strength and firmness. What we contribute towards the success of these struggling forces, will depend upon the firmness and courage which we bestow on our efforts.

THE PROBLEMS BEFORE US.

At present the whole country is full of a deep and subdued resentment, resentment against the practices of Sir Michael O'Dwyer and his creatures, resentment against the callous supineness of Lord Chelmsford and his government, resentment against the majority in the Lord Hunter's Committee, which, prompted by rare *hauteur*, deliberately connoves at the brutal excesses of the British officials, and, lastly, resentment against the attitude adopted by the Anglo-Indian community in this country. To my mind, the problem is how to shape this resentment so as to increase the volume and strength of public opinion in this country, to force the hands of the official world to yield to the demands of Indian people. Our intellect has to be utilised for the purpose of finding out some suitable means whereby this resentment will not be dissipated in a sudden or inconoclastic efforts, but will be utilised for swaying the current of public sentiment into the proper channels of strength and firmnes. The whole country is waiting to adopt the lead of the man who will suggest a suitable means whereby this resentment will find a practical shape, and be utilised for raising the country into sublimer heights of unselfish exertion. The faith in British justice and statesmanship has been completely destroyed, and a crisis is reached, such as was never known in the history of this country before. How shall we avert it, is the anxious thought of every lover of this country.

MR. SHAUKAT ALI.

Mr. Shaukat Ali, speaking in Urdu, said this was the first meeting he had attended which was not concerned with the Khilafat question. Mahatma Gandhi, however, had persuaded him to attend and the Mahomedans were deeply thankful to him (Mr. Gandhi) for all the help and the lead he had given them their Khilafat agitation. Only by the unity of Hindus and Moslems would they be able to achieve their objects. The Government was their *Ma-Bap* (laughter). They had seen their *ma-bap* in Lord Chelmsford; they had seen their *ma-bap* in Mr. Montagu, and now the Pandit was quite welcome to appeal to their *ma-bap* of British Parliament and await the result (laughter).

DR. KITCHLEW.

Dr. S. Kitchlew said when they clapped their hands and went home after the meeting people thought their duty was at an end. But that was not the case. The most important question people should ask themselves is: what is to be done now? They must realise that the Hindus and Mahomedans were brothers and unless they helped each other they would never be able to make any progress. Until they stood united together in their hearts, in their actions they would never achieve the objects which were so dear to their heart. Here was a man who had done the greatest acts of oppression, but unashamed he was strutting before the world blackguarding Indians. The war had been fought with the assistance of Indians, it was said not only for righteousness and justice, but for the freedom of small nations. During the war they were also told that they were not fighting their Khalifa, but only for the freedom of small nations. What was the result now? They all knew what it was. The Indian National Congress had condemned the excesses of Indians in Amritsar, but he wished to know what European representative body had condemned the atrocities of Englishmen in the Punjab. He wanted to know whether they had passed any resolutions in condemnation of the actions of the British officials in the Punjab. What was the treatment of Indians not only in India, but all over the world? Look at their countrymen in South Africa, in East Africa, in Fiji and other colonies! It was a matter of the utmost disgrace to them that everywhere the Indian should be treated in this shameful manner. The only remedy for their wrongs was not only to agitate in India, but in all countries, so that they could rouse their conscience to righteousness and justice. (Cheers).

Mr. K. M. Munshi said they had met in that hall on many occasions to request Government to repeal the Rowlatt Act and other things. But now they wanted justice and pure justice. They had not been given justice either by the Secretary of State or Lord Chelmsford, and how could they then expect justice from the British Parliament? But that was the last resource and he hoped they would not fail them.

MR. JAMNADAS.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas further supporting said he heartily agreed with the resolution placed before the meeting. He did not wish to speak much. The report which had been published in regard to the Punjab atrocities was one-sided—Europeans were on one side and Indians on the other. The resolution before them expressly stated that the Hunter Committee had purposely written such a one-sided report, and he heartily agreed with that expression of opinion. British people were abusing and blaming the Germans for their atrocities in Belgium, but now their rulers, by association with the Germans, had done the same thing in this country. The only reason for the vitiated verdict of the Hunter Report was that whatever the English might do in India their prestige must not be diminished by showing them up in their true colours to the whole world. That was the underlying idea for bringing out the one-sided report. Any one who had read the Congress Sub-Committee's report would at once come to the conclusion that the Hunter report would bring disgrace on the name of Englishmen. By this time the whole country knew very well the oppressions of the officials in the Punjab and the sufferings of their countrymen; they knew how even their women-folk were ill-treated and abominably insulted by Bosworth-Smith and others. The Jallianwalla massacre was terrible enough, but there were more terrible and more heinous things even than that, and they were committed by the British officials in the Punjab. Indians had great faith in the British Parliament, but if the Parliament failed to do them justice, British rule in this country would be shaken to its very foundations. It was not enough for them to pass the resolution, but they must create a great agitation and get their terrible wrongs righted. He felt that their leaders all over the country should meet together and come to a definite decision and give a lead to the people (cheers).

The resolution was then passed unanimously.

Mr. Govindlal Shivlal moved:

This meeting resolves that copies of this resolution be sent to the Government of India, the Secretary of State for India and the Prime Minister.

Dr. Savarker said their request to the Viceroy was that he should read the resolution with his eyes open, and to consider it with an open mind and to do justice to them.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Mavji Govindji in moving a vote of thanks to the chairman said Mr. Jinnah and Pandit Malaviya had fought hard in the Council against the oppressive legislation under which they were suffering. Mr. Jinnah was no longer "Honorable" now. But in the estimation of the people, which honoured him, he was more than ever honourable (cheers.)

WINNER OF GRAND NATIONAL

DESTROYEDUE TO LEG BROKEN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June, 25.
Recd. 6 p.m., June 27.

Auteuil.—Running in the Prix des Drags, to-day, Troytown, winner of the Grand National, broke a leg and had to be destroyed.

COMPOSITION OF GERMAN CABINET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June, 25.
Recd. 6 p.m., June 27.

Berlin.—It is officially announced that the following is the composition of the new German Cabinet:—

Chancellor.—Fehrenbach.
Vice-Chancellor.—Herr Heinze.
Minister for Foreign Affairs.—Doctor Simons.
Minister of Finance.—Herr Wirth.
Minister of Defence.—Gessler.

ULSTER LOYALLISTS,

THEIR PRAYER TO PROTECT LIVES AND PROPERTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June, 25.
Recd. 6 p.m., June 27.

The Committee of Ulster Unionist Council has passed a resolution calling upon the Government to protect the lives and property of loyal inhabitants of Ulster, or to utilise the services of loyalists to preserve law and order. Numerous dismissals of railwaymen are reported from the South.

BRITISH DIPLOMACY IN ARABIA.

BY COLONEL T. E. LAWRENCE
(Late British Staff Officer with the Emir Feisul.)

I have been reading in the "Daily Express" the references to the war in Arabia between the King of the Hejaz—gladiator of the Foreign Office—and the Emir of Nejd—of the India Office—with great interest since the whole history of the quarrel is before me, and I have wondered how long it would be before the curious ineptitude of policy displayed by His Majesty's Government in permitting this fight would come out in the Press.

The King of the Hejaz was invited by us to join the side of the Allies in 1916, and his troops and resources and influence played a part in Allenby's two campaigns against the Turks. His effort in the war exhausted his country, and the nature of the peace settlement—which may be unsatisfactory to the Arabs—has prevented the diversion of forces to defend the eastern frontier of the Hejaz against the desert.

The Emir of the Desert is Abd el Aziz Ibn Saoud, the strongest personality of the princes or Arabia. He regained the throne of his ancestors some years ago by his own efforts and has since greatly extended his dominions by becoming at once a political and a religious leader. The ascetic tribes of the desert are always looking for a new creed, and the stern puritanism with which the Wahabi name was associated appealed to the most energetic of them.

They joined his banner in large numbers, reverence him as their Imam, and profess obedience to any order he gives. He sends out numbers of pail missionaries, and has lately been making converts among the hill tribes south of Mecca.

The King of the Hejaz looks on the spread of the new movement with alarm. To the "Brethren"—the name of the devoted in the new sect—he is the great unbeliever, as the chief supporter of the old "High" party among the Muslims, the warden of the twin shrines of Mecca and Medina, and the senior descendant of the Prophet. The Brethren will not admit to their houses travellers from the Hejaz unless they first wash themselves and leave off their contaminated clothes, and a precept in their creed allows them to kill or enslave Muslims who do not join their sect and abandon tobacco, silk, and precious metals as ornaments.

The Wahabi threat to the Hejaz began in 1917, but was staved off till the end of 1918. King Hussein over-estimated his strength, and sent against our advice—a column of irregular camel corps against the advance party of the Brethren, who had converted and occupied the village of Khurma, once in the King's hands. The camel corps went unwillingly, since their relatives were in the Wahabi ranks, and almost without fighting gave up their guns and dispersed.

The King was now seriously alarmed, and called his second son, Emir Abdulla, to take command of the expedition against Khurma. Abdulla marched out with a column of 250 Mesopotamian infantry, volunteers for the Arab army, and some camel corps. The British officers on the spot opposed his going, and he was accompanied, of the foreign military missions in Arabia, only by a French Muslim officer. He won some preliminary successes, but was finally surprised asleep in camp one night and fled with his mounted men, leaving his 250 infantry behind him, with his guns and machine-guns.

The Wahabis took no prisoners, as usual.

The British Government was now as alarmed as the King of the Hejaz at the apparently imminent fall of Mecca, and made hasty arrangements for the evacuation by sea of the 8,000 British-Indian residents of Mecca. Meanwhile officers were sent out by aeroplane from England to Egypt to try to persuade the combatants to make peace. They even asked my opinion as to the best means to follow.

I pointed out first that the Cabinet must make up its mind to support only one side, and that—in view of the turmoil a century ago, when Ibn Saoud's ancestor took Mecca—it might be wiser to support the King of the Hejaz.

In my opinion, Mecca could only be made safe from Nejd by garrisoning its eastern frontier by a regular division. The Turks had supplied this division till 1916. The Arabians will now not permit Turks in Arabia; there must therefore be found troops from some other Muslim Government.

The Egyptians had done the work early in the nineteenth century, but they were now half-English, and therefore ineligible for Mecca. The Muslim elements of the Indian Army are equally ineligible. There remained the Government of Feisul in Damascus. Feisul was accordingly appealed to and asked if he would undertake the defence of Mecca.

He refused, as I knew he would, for reasons which need not be made public. He had offered to do it when in London at the end of 1918, and had asked—partly by my advice—for tanks and armoured cars for the purpose. There had ensued the usual three-part comedy—the Foreign Office pressing, the War Office wavering, the India Office opposing. Eventually the War Office agreed to supply tanks only to the one side—that of Mecca.

Then they began to want their armoured cars in Ireland and Egypt—and after six months' correspondence they offered their tanks too late for Feisul's convenience.

The present policy is to try to reconcile the two rulers—a temporary measure, which will not stop a new religion any more than would the delimiting of a frontier by a mixed commission. These outbursts of puritanism in the desert happen every hundred years or so, by a kind of biological law, and die away after their success, as this one will die away. Unfortunately, sometimes Muslim opinion demands that their death be hurried, and then a costly expendition, like that of the Egyptian Government a hundred years ago, becomes necessary.

The European Powers, that seem to act as midwives to the new movements of Asia, will be hard put to it to meet such a crisis to-day—unless, of course, they show greater adroitness than they have shown in the last two years and adopt an obvious procedure, urged upon them from several directions, but involving that most difficult thing: agreement between three Government departments—"Daily Express," May 28.

The "Muslim Outlook" writes:—

We draw the attention of our readers to the disclosures made by the "Daily Express" regarding the situation in Arabia, which will be found elsewhere. The "Daily Express" describes how the British Government is supporting at one and the same time two rival Arab chiefs actively engaged in hostilities against each other for supremacy in Arabia: the Foreign Office supporting Sherif Hussain of Hejaz and the Indian Government Ibn Saoud of Nejd. It designates the struggle between Hussain and Ibn Saoud as a war between the Indian Government and the Foreign Office, and ridicules this apparent conflict of authority. But the conflict of authority is only apparent. The Government knows its business and pursues its policy with a purpose. Only the "Daily Express" has not divined it yet. That purpose appears to be manifold. Firstly, it appears to be intended by fomenting civil war to prevent a unification of the Arabs, which is bound to have a disturbing effect on the British ambitions in Mesopotamia, Palestine and Syria. Secondly, it appears to be intended to keep Sherif Hussain dependent on the British by maintaining a formidable rival in the field, to meet whom the Sherif must seek British assistance. Thirdly, it appears to be intended to divert the attention of the Muslim world from the question of the Khilafat and the Jazirat-ul-Arab by showing that the Holy Places are in danger and as a consequence of the above to make one last attempt to win some Muslim support for Hussain by representing him as defending the sanctity of Mecca and Medina against a person who wants to demolish both. This is the real game. That is why the Foreign Office is helping Sherif Hussain and the Government of India is paying a monthly subsidy of £10,000 to Ibn Saoud at a time when neither the Indian Treasury nor the British Exchequer can afford to indulge in such costly luxuries. It is a well-conceived and deep-laid plan. But they have counted without the Mussulmans, whom they want to influence. A Muslim knows more about his religion and religious sects than either the experts of the Foreign Office or the advisers of the Government of India credit him with, and can be relied on to discern the real danger to his Holy Places. Nor can such silly tractics succeed in persuading him to change his religious allegiance or reconciling him to a person about whom he has formed a deliberate opinion. What we protest against is that in spite of most solemn promises not to interfere with the question of the Khilafat and to keep the Holy Places outside the sphere of war, the British Government persists in creating and maintaing an internecine civil strife in Arabia, thus putting the Holy Places in jeopardy and in interfering with the question of the Khilafat. Has the sanctity of pledges finally departed never to return again?

AFFAIRS OF THE EMPIRE.

HOW TO CONDUCT THEM.

GEN. SMUTS' SUGGESTION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 25.
Recd. 6 p.m., June 27.

Cape Town.—In the House of Assembly, speaking in suport of the League of Nations, General Smuts, dealing with the position of the British Empire, said he hoped that a constitutional conference, if help in 1921, would frame a scheme solving the problem of how to conduct affairs of the Empire on a common basis when it no longer had one great power speaking for the whole but six independent equal and free members of the great League.

With regard to the question how it would be possible for the Empire to speak with one voice, General Smuts declared that no resolutions should be taken without a unanimous consent of all the members of the Empire. He would never agree to the opinion of South Africa being coerced by the majority vote of the rest of the Empire, and he was sure that other Dominions would take up a similar position. Not only the Dominions' Governments, but the Imperial Government should take up common ground that no resolution binding any part of the Empire should be taken without its free consent and the only way to give effect to this view would be the adoption of a conference system.

DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 24.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 26.

It is announced that Lord D'Abernon has been appointed British Ambassador in Berlin; Mr. Charles Laurent, French Ambassador and Mr. Dimarcino, Italian Ambassador.

KRASSIN'S MISSION.

WHY BUSINESS IS "IMPOSSIBLE" WITH RUSSIANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June, 25.
Recd. 6 p.m., June 27.

The "Daily Telegraph" publishes interviews with representatives of London financial firms, regarding M. Krassin's mission. While recognising M. Krassin's cleverness, all are agreed that it is impossible to do business with men who cannot tell exactly what they have got or how they can fulfil their promises.

The "Telegraph" adds that M. Krassin's standing with the British Bolsheviks has not improved, and extreme idealist circles resent the dictatorial manner of the Russians.

TURKISH TREATY.

CHANGES IN TERMS POSSIBLE.

SATISFACTION EXPRESSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 24.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 26.

Constantinople.—Much satisfaction is expressed at the news indicating the possibility of changes in the Peace Treaty. The proposals of the Turkish peace delegation in Paris and the Commission sitting here will be the basis for a general report which will be submitted for imperial sanction, then conveyed to the Grand Vizier by Reshid Pasha and Djemal Pasha, Ministers of Interior and Public Works respectively.

KHILAFAT DELEGATION.

GOING TO ITALY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 24.
Recd. 2 p.m., June 26.

The Indian Khilafat Delegation has departed for Paris after which it is proceeding to Rome to lay its case before the Italian Government and the people.

80 TURKISH GUNS DESTROYED.

HOW OPERATIONS WERE CARRIED OUT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June, 25.
Recd. 6 p.m., June 27.

"The Times" learns from Chamak (Dardanelles) that the process of destroying 80 guns in the forts on the Asiatic shore from Kephez to the western mouth of the Straits began on June 21st. One British and one Indian battalion carried out the operations proceeding to the spot secretly in warships. The Turkish guard, who did not resist, were disarmed and kept in custody till the work was completed. Monster Guns in the Hamidieh fort were blown up with defening explosions.

BRITISH LABOUR DEMANDS

(Continued from previous page.)

immediate general strike with a view to "ending the open and covert participation of the British Government in attacks on the Soviet Republic" was defeated by an overwhelming majority.

"IT WAS INDIAN TROOPS WHO BEAT TURKS."

MR. MAHOMED ALI ON MOSLEM FEELING ON TREATY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 24.
Recd. 3 p.m., June 26.

Mr. Mohamed Ali, speaking to-day at the Labour Conference at Scarborough, said that the Turkish Treaty contained clauses unacceptable to the Mussulmans. "It was the Indian troops who beat the Turks." He insinuated that there might be trouble in the Indian Army unless the Treaty were revised.

MR. R. MACDONALD URGES RECALL OF VICEROY.

MONTAGU'S RESIGNATION DEMANDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 24.
Recd. 3 p.m., June 26.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald declared that General Dyer ought to be punished, but only after a proper judicial enquiry. He urged the recall of Lord Chelmsford and the resignation of Mr. Montagu.

Mr. B. P. Wadia of Madras thanked the Conference for the resolution and said it would be gratefully remembered in India for generations. He hoped that the Labour members of Parliament would work for the coercive measures which were a disgrace to Britain.

IRISH PEOPLE'S RIGHT.

HALF MEASURES NOT WANTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 24.
Recd. 3 p.m., June 26.

The Labour Conference has adopted by a large majority a resolution declaring that the Irish people are entitled to decide for themselves the form of Government they desire.

An amendment in favour of giving Ireland Home Rule within the Empire was defeated.

The resolution declares that the time is past for half-measures and the Conference demands that the Government shall immediately provide for the election of a Constituent Assembly for all Ireland by proportional representation.

THE AMRITSAR DEBATE.

TO BE HELD ON JUNE 30TH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 24.
Recd. 2 p.m., June 26.

In the House of Commons replying to question, Mr. Bonar Law said that it had been hoped to hold the Amritsar debate on June 30th, but it was unlikely that General Dyer's statement would be received in time to enable that to be done.

LONDONDERRY CRISIS.

MAGISTRATES ALARMED.

WORSE SITUATION FEARED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 24.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 26.

It is officially announced that the Magistrates of Londonderry City have again urgently telegraphed to the Chief Secretary expressing alarm at the Government in action and, stating that they consider the situation desperate and they fear it will become worse. They add that the food supply is running out and the gas is almost exhausted. The Magistrates requested an assurance from the Government of immediate action to allay the panic.

The Chief Secretary replied that General Carter Campbell was taking every possible step to remedy the situation.

SOLICITOR-GENERAL'S STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 24.
Recd. 3 p.m., June 26.

In the House of Commons replying to question with regard to Londonderry, Mr Denis Henry (Solicitor-General, Ireland) stated that there was desultory firing during the night mainly from house-tops. The wounded civilians were conveyed to ambulances by the troops who were fired on. The troops replied and the results were not yet known. The city was quiet this morning. Steps had been taken to secure the fullest cooperation between the civil and the military authorities. The Curfew regulations had been applied and the military were in command of the city. He had no information concerning any soldier being wounded. The military had full discretion to take any steps they thought fit.

TROOPS TAKING FOOD FIRED.

COUNTER-FIRING WITH MACHINE GUNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 24.
Recd. 1 p.m., June 27.

It is officially announced that the Londonderry situation is easier. There was very little firing after midnight. At eight o'clock this morning a man was shot dead in the Budge Street. Troops who were taking food in gasworks were heavily fired on and they replied with machine-guns.

The military stopped a Roman Catholic clergyman and three civilians and found several hundred rounds of ammunition on the clergyman, who has been provisionally released. Later, a boy was shot dead in the grounds of the orphanage. All was quiet this afternoon. Shops were reopening and people were beginning to circulate. The military have begun removing sandbags.

CONTINUED FIGHTING.

MILITARY REMAINING ONLOOKERS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, June 23.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., June 24.

Correspondents in Londonderry state that the battle continued last night and this morning, the military remaining onlookers. The principal scene of hostilities was Bishop Street, where sniping was incessant.

Hitherto only five wounded have been brought to the hospitals to-day, but many are reported to be lying in streets from which it is impossible to remove them owing to firing. One man was picked up and taken to the hospital on a stretcher by women volunteers.

ONE SENN FEINER SHOT DEAD

TRAIN SERVICES SUSPENDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 25.
Recd. 6 p.m., June 27.

Londonderry shops, which commenced to re-open on the arrival of the troops, have again closed. St. Columbas, Roman Catholic College, which has been held throughout the week by Sinn Feiners, was occupied by the military last night.

Armed men broke into a number of residences in Bantry, last night, shot dead one prominent Sinn Feiner, and burned down the premises belonging to other Sinn Feiners.

Owing to the attitude of railwaymen, a number of train services from Limerick are practically suspended.

TWO SNIPERS ARRESTED.

QUIET PREVAILS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 24.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., June 26.

Londonderry was quiet yesterday morning after yesterday evening's machine-gunning. Only a few rifle shots were heard. Two snipers were arrested. It is believed that the city has seen the worst of rioting.

A QUIET NIGHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June, 25.
Recd. 6 p.m., June 27.

Londonderry had a comparatively quiet night, although there was a good deal of sniping to which the troops replied.

SUDDEN IMPROVEMENT.

DUE TO MACHINE-GUNNING.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, June 25.
Recd. 6 p.m., June 27.

The sudden improvement in the situation in Londonderry appears to be due to the effect of machine gunning it is believed that the reported casualties do not represent the total, as there have been many secret burials. When the reinforcements arrive the authorities intend to surround the city and make a house-to-house search for arms.

RAILWAY DEADLOCK IN IRELAND.

MANY LINES BLOCKED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 24.
Recd. 1 p.m., June 27.

The railway deadlock in Ireland is spreading. There are no trains running from Limerick to-day. The police whom the railwaymen refuse to move, remain in trains. Many lines are blocked and large parts of south-west Ireland are isolated. The Cork-Dublin mail-train was held up by a signal at the Blarney Station, last night, and an armed band seized and carried off two guards to an unknown destination.

Seven soldiers were overpowered in the streets of Ennis by a band of men and arms, ammunition and helmets were carried off.

OUTRAGES ON TRAINS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 25.
Recd. 6 p.m., June 27.

An evening official statement says that the situation in Londenderry is much improved. Business is still at a standstill. Some sniping continues. A train was to-day held up at Ballyhaise. Officials were ejected, mailbags opened, and their contents scattered. A similar outrage occurred on a Sligo-Dublin train.

THE CASUALTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 25.
Recd. 1 p.m., June 27.

The official statement of the casualties in Londonderry shows that on Saturday 6 were killed and 10 wounded, on Monday 2 were killed and 4 wounded, on Tuesday 3 were killed and 1 wounded, on Wednesday were killed and 14 wounded, and on Thursday 4 were killed and none wounded, totalling altogether 17 killed and 29 wounded.

BANKS TO RE-OPEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 25.
Recd. 1 p.m., June 27.

Londonderry was very quiet last night. Banks reopen to-day. Gas supplies will not be available for a week.

END OF WIRELESS STRIKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 24.
Recd. 1 p.m., June 27.

The Wireless strike has ended pending negotiations on the basis of the men's original demands.

PRINTING TRADES DISPUTE SETTLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 25.
Recd. 6 p.m., June 27.

The Printing Trades dispute is settled.

WIMBLEDON LAW-TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

TILDEN BEATS PARKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 24.
Recd. 1 p.m., June 27.

In Wimbledon Open Lawn-Tennis Tournament, W. T. Tilden (America) beat J. C. Parke 6/3, 6/2, 6/4. This proved one of the most magnificent encounters ever witnessed on the historic centre-court. Tilden showed better form than did Patterson a year ago. Kingscote beat A. H. Lowe 8/6, 6/4, 6/0. Beamish beat Ritchie 6/4, 6/4, 3-6, 8/3.

The British Davis Cup team has been selected. It included Parke, Roper Barrett, Kingscote and Mavrogordato.

COUNTY CRICKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 25.
Recd. 6 p.m., June 27.

Cambridge beat Sussex by 171 runs.

Gloster beat Essex by an innings and 58 runs.

Oxford drew with Surrey.

Lancashire beat Derby by an innings and 228 runs.

Notts beat Hampshire by six wickets.

INCREASES IN PASSAGE RATES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 25.
Recd. 6 p.m., June 27.

"The Times" states that owing to a rise in working costs the passage rates of British steamship companies to India, Australia, and the Far East, are being increased to:—48 sterling to Port Said, 78 and 90 to Bombay and Karachi, 108 and 114 to Penang and Singapore, and 114 and 128 to Hongkong and Shanghai.

POLISH SITUATION

SEVERE FIGHTING N. AND W. OF KIEFF.

OLD FRONT-LINE REESTABLISHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 24.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., June 26.

The polish review of the situation states that after regrouping, the Poles remain in possession of the Kieff-Odessa railway. Stubborn fighting is proceeding forty miles north and west of Kieff. The Poles and the Ukrainians still occupy Podolia and Volhynia, while to the north the old front line on the Dvina and Beresina has been completely re-established.

NEW ITALIAN CHAMBER.

ITS COMPOSITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 24.
Recd. 6 p.m., June 27.

Rome.—In the Chamber to-day, Giolitti announced the composition of the Cabinet. He said that the Government did not favour the Protectorate in Albania, but desired her independence. He explained the Bill modifying the constitution by which it was proposed that parliamentary sanction should be necessary in future before a war was declared or treaties were valid. Other forthcoming Bills provide for cultivation of wheat and cotton in Italian colonies especially Somaliland; legislation for the surrender of war profits to the State; increase of death duties, and taxation on all kinds of financial securities. He declared that Italy must establish, without delay, friendly relations with all nations as well as with the Allies, and begin unrestricted normal relations even towards Russia. He promised strong measures to reduce prices and said he would ask for parliamentary powers to deal with speculators.

FRANCE AND SYRIA.

M. MILLERAND'S EXPLANATION

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, June 25.
Recd. 6 p.m., June 27.

Paris.—In the course of a debate on Foreign Affairs in the Chamber, M. Millerand denied that there was any change in the Government's policy in Syria, but the action must be proportionate to the available means. France was not entering into political relations with the Russian Soviet, until the latter became real Government, and until she understood she could not converse with another Government and simultaneously send a message to the Birtish workmen, inciting them to a revolution against that Government, and until she accepted the responsibility for international obligations of the preceding Russian Governments.

CEYLONESE REFORMS.

REPRESENTATION TO LORD MILNER.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, June 24.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., June 27.

Lord Milner to-day received a deputation of the Ceylon National Congress asking that the Legislative Council should have a definite elected majority and that the people's representatives should be elected on a wide franchise, not limited to men. With regard to the Executive Council, the Deputation asked that half of the seats should be reserved for the chosen representatives of the Ceylonese and desired that these seats should be filled by the members of the Legislative Council, elected by the people so that the Ceylonese Ministers should be popular representatives, ultimately amenable to public pressure.

FOOD RIOTS IN GERMANY.

SEQUEL TO "INTOLERABLE COSTS."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June, 25.
Recd. 6 p.m., June 27.

The Berlin Municipality has made urgent representations to the Ministry of Food regarding the intolerable cost of food-stuffs. Food riots have extended to Bremen, where shops have been compelled to sell at prices dictated by the public.

CROWN PRINCE OF RUMANIA.

BRILLIANT RECEPTION AT TOKIO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 24.
Recd. 3 p.m., June 26.

Tokio.—The Crown Prince of Rumania has arrived here. He was accorded a brilliant reception.

ANOTHER OVATION TO PRINCE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, June 25.
Recd. 6 p.m., June 27.

Sydney.—The Prince of Wales spent a day in a launch on the Hawkesbury River, accompanied by all members of the Labour Cabinet. His Royal Highness was accorded a splendid ovation at all points.

GREEK OFFENSIVE

TURKISH NATIONALISTS ROUTED

AKHISSAR OCCUPIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 24.
Recd. 3 p.m., June 26.

Paris.—A message from Smyrna states that the Hellenic offensive against the Nationalists has begun. The Nationalists who were compelled to concentrate in the neighbourhood of Akhissar, have been driven back in disorder and Akhissar has been occupied by the Greeks. The latter continue to advance northwards.

GREEKS OCCUPY SALIKLI.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 25.
Recd. 1 p.m., June 27.

The Greek Legation has received an official communication from the Greek Headquarters at Smyrna, stating that a Greek division has occupied Salikli and has cleared out the enemy from the region of Marmara and Salikli, and taken a number of guns and prisoners. The enemy at Akhissar had heavy losses and is now retreating in disorder.

"SEVERE LESSONS" TO NATIONALISTS.

CALM RESTORED AT ISMID AND ZUNGALDAK

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 24.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 26.

After the severe lessons taught to the Nationalist bands by the British troops in Ismid and the French troops at Zungaldak, almost complete calm has been re-established there.

GREEK ARMY SURROUND TURKISH ARMY CORPS.

8,000 TAKEN PRISONERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 24.
Recd. 3 p.m., June 26.

A Greek official communiqué from Smyrna announces that the Greek Army has surrounded the Turkish Army Corps at Philadelphia and has taken eight thousand prisoners.

GEORGIA AND AZERDATJAN.

SIGN PEACE TREATY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 24.
Recd. 2 p.m., June 26.

Constantinople.—Georgia and Azerdatjan have signed the Treaty of Peace by which Georgia retains the province of Tiflic and will also occupy the Zakatoly region, the fate of which will be decided by a commission of both the republics.

INDEPENDENCE OF EGYPTIANS.

RIGHTS TO BE RECOGNISED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 24.
Recd. 2 p.m., June 26.

The Labour Conference has passed a resolution urging full recognition of the rights of the Egyptians to independent responsible government and the limitation of the British action in Egypt to that to which the responsible nationalist government freely consented.

TURKISH NATIONALISTS REACH LAPSAKI.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 24.
Recd. 1 p.m., June 27.

The official weekly military review states that the Nationalist forces have reached Lapsaki on the Dardanelles. On the Upper Euphrates we have withdrawn towards Anah, which is now our most advanced post.

CHEMICALS.

(From our Correspondent.)
BOMBAY, June 28.

Farina K. Rs. 14—15.
Sagu Rs. 12—13.
Maize starch Rs. 25.
China-clay Rs. 100—115 (Ton.)
Sodium U. S. A. Rs. 90—100.
Sodium English Rs. 80—90.
Zinc chloride Rs. 30—40.
Glauber Salt Rs. 4-12.
Turkey-red-oil Rs. 30.

GERMAN ARMY.

CONTENTS OF NOTE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, June 24.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., June 27.

Paris.—"Le Journal" states that the Note presented to the German delegation yesterday, recalls that the German Army must be reduced to a hundred thousand men before July 10th and that the Security Police must be abolished, but allows an increase in the local police from 70,000 to 150,000. The second Note drawn up by Marshal Foch and Sir Henry Wilson demands a legislation abolishing conscription in Germany.

SUGAR SHORTAGE.

NO INDICATION OF CORNER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 24.
Recd. 1 p.m., June 27.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Seddon, Mr. McCurdy stated that the financial reserves of the Sugar Supply Commission had been reduced in 1918 to approximately four millions sterling owing to Britain's maintenance of the retail price of sugar below the level of the world's sugar prices.

The total production of America, including Porto Rico, the Philippines and the Sandwich Islands, was estimated not to exceed 1,900,000 tons, whereas American consumption was over four millions. There was no indication of sugar corner.

SUBSTITUTES FOR FLAX.

NO SATISFACTORY RESULTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, June 24.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., June 27.

The report of the Board of Trade Empire Flax Growing Committee on substitutes for flax concludes that none of the substitutes, such as ramie and hemp, can satisfactorily replace flax in the manufacture of fine linens, damasks and similar articles, though probably further investigation would enable the substitutes to be used to a greater extent. The solution of the present difficulties of the manufacturers must be sought by an extending flax growing.

IN MEMORY OF THE FALLNE.

FRANCE'S MONUMENT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
PARIS, June 24.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., June 27.

The Havas Agency says:—Lefevre, French Minister for War, accompanied by Marshal Petain and ex-President Poincaré, yesterday laid the foundation-stone of the monument to be erected to soldiers who fell in the battles of Verdun on the outskirts of the city made for ever famous by series of the fierce battles that took place beneath its walls. After the ceremony, Lefevre delivered a striking speech in which he said that no enemy would ever again dare to try to pass Verdun for fear that heroes who fell there from 1914 to 1918 would rise from their graves to repulse him.

KEMAL'S "PARLIAMENT" AT ANGORA.

VIOLENT ANTI-PEACE SPEECHES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 24.
Recd. 2 p.m., June 26.

"The Times" learns from Constantinople that Kemal's "Parliament" at Angora has passed a resolution denouncing the Turkish peace terms. The speeches were most violently anti-British.

ARMY RESERVE TO BE STRENGTHENED.

WAR OFFICES' APPEAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 24.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., June 25.

The "Daily Mail" says that in consequence of the serious view taken by the military authorities of the situation in the Middle and Near East necessitating an increase of fifteen thousand in the army reserve the War Office is issuing an immediate appeal to discharged soldiers to enlist in the reserve.

MR. D'ABERNON AND M. LAURENT.

BRITISH AND FRENCH AMBASSADORS IN BERLIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 25.
Recd. 1 p.m., June 27.

It is noteworthy that Mr. D'Abernon and M. Laurent, respectively new British and French Ambassadors in Berlin, are both financial experts. The German press regards the appointments as foreshadowing a vigorous tutelage of Germany's finances.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN FORT.

ESTIMATED DAMAGE: 2 LAKHS.

SOME SPLENDID RESCUES.

A destructive fire broke out shortly after 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon in a four storeyed building, situated on Hornby Road, Bombay, resulting in damage to the extent of about two lakhs of rupees. The building is one of those handsome, massive stone structures that have been erected along Hornby Road during the last few years turning that road into Bombay's most beautiful highway, and that the fire did not spread to the adjoining buildings was due to the fact of its being a stone structure. But though the fire was confined to the building in which it originated it caused a considerable damage during the two hours that it lasted. There was only water damage on the ground floor and not much damage on the first floor, but the second floor was practically burnt out and the third floor was severely damaged, the total damage to the building and the contents of the offices accommodated therein being roughly estimated, as stated above, at about two lakhs of rupees.

NO LOSS OF LIFE.

Though fortunately there was no loss of life, several persons, who were in the building, stood at one time in considerable danger of losing their lives. The Fire Brigade on arrival found one man standing at one of the windows, on the third floor, and five more at the windows and on the balcony of the second floor. The staircase was already on fire and the volume of smoke was so great that their ordinary means of escape was cut off and they stood in imminent danger of losing their lives. They appeared as if they wanted to jump down, but the men of the Fire Brigade shouted out to them to wait and promptly ran up ladders, by which the six men were eventually brought down. Another minute more and they would have been lost for, but for the promptness with which the Fire Brigade ran up the fire-escapes and set to the work of rescue, the flames which were then spreading with great rapidity would in all probability have caught them. In addition to these six men who were rescued by the Fire Brigade, a lady and a gentleman in an adjoining building were noticed making their escape through a window which opened just above the roof of the next building.

The building in which the fire broke out belongs to Mr. Rustomji K. Pawvala and in it are accommodated quite a number of offices. On the ground floor is situated the show-room of Messrs. Bessho and Co., who also occupy the first floor,, while among those who have their places of business on the second floor are Messrs. Bhimji Jairaj and Co., L. Telly and Co., and the Indian Bridge Co. The third floor is in the occupation of the Home Rule India League and the top floor in that of the Asian Commercial Assurance Co. and others.

The Fort Fire Brigade station is only about five or six buildings away from the Powvala's building and the engine from that station was the first to arrive on the scene of fire, the men under Mr. Scotchil at once starting operations. But the rapidity with which the fire must have spread, may be imagined from the fact that on their arrival the Fort Fire Brigade men found the first and the second floors well alight. They started operations, working two lines from each of the surrounding buildings. The Colaba engine was the next to arrive, followed by engines from other parts of the city. The Brigade under their chief, Mr. Greenop, conducted operations energetically and succeeded in extinguishing the fire by about 7 o'clock.

Mr. Canty, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr. Sykes, Superintendent, Fort Division, and other officers promptly arrived on the spot and rendered great help, maintaining order among the large number of people that had collected near the scene of the fire.

The cause of the fire is not known.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

NO ROOMFOR MORE INDIAN STUDENTS.

The secretary of the Bombay Provincial Advisory Committee sends the following for publication:—

As Mr. Manning, the Secretary of the Inter-Collegiate Committee for Indian Students at Cambridge, writes that practically all the places reserved in that University for Indian students for October next have been allotted to students who applied as long as 1919 and have been waiting for 12 months or more, there is but little chance, of any student whose application reached the Educational Adviser to the Secretary of State for India for Indian Students, after 1st January, 1920, of securing admission there in October next. Those students who have applied through the Bombay Provincial Advisory Committee, are, therefore, informed that there is practically no chance for them, and that they should report, as soon as possible, whether they will remain in India for the present and desire their names put forward for admission to Cambridge in October 1921, or if they decide to come to England this year, what alternative course of study they desire to pursue. As, however, Mr. Manning states that he already has a large waiting list for 1921, it is probable that only those students who possess really good qualifications will secure admission to Cambridge even in October 1921, and students who do not possess such qualifications will be well advised to continue their education in India for the present, or to apply for admission to one of the non-residental Universities in Great Britain and postpone their departure for England until they have received a definite promise that they can be admitted.

CATTLE IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

CENSUS FOR 1919-20.

SERIOUS LOSS.

A press note issued by the Government of Bombay states:—

Till the year 1901-02 cattle censuses were held every year, but the labour involved was considerable and the value of necessarily rough statistics taken at such short intervals did not justify the expenditure they entailed. The censuses were therefore made quinquennial. The figures for the previous censuses can be found in the annual Season and Crop reports of the Agricultural Department.

2. The present census was taken year of severe fodder famine and possesses special interest. The appended statement A shows the variations in the numbers of plough cattle, milch cattle, young stock and total cattle in the Presidency proper for a series of years since 1895-96 and covers the disastrous famine of samvat 1956 (1899) which is still remembered by all in Gujarat who were then alive as Chhapanio. The number of cattle in this year (1895-96) may be considered as normal and as is shown in the statement it took till 1915-16 for the countryside to recover from the enormous loss of live stock in this one fatal year, when as Mr. Mollison phrased it the rabari's song had become a dirge. It is even now questionable whether, in spite of Government's efforts to preserve the high quality of the famous Kankreji stock, the magnificent cattle of Gujarat have ever fully recovered from the blow. The record since 1901-02 has been one of steady increase, and, in spite of minor and local famines, by 1915-16 the standard of 1895-96 had been reached and in some cases passed. The number of plough and of milch cattle had returned about exactly to the normal, while the young stock foreshadowed an increase beyond it. Horses had never recovered the famine loss, though they were gradually doing so. The variation in sheep and goats is extraordinary, and it is difficult to account for it.

3. Since 1915-16 there has occurred the famine of 1918-19, certainly the most widely generalised since that of 1899-1900 and perhaps more so even than the latter. This famine, from a fodder point of view, broke only six months before the present census was taken. A comparison of the number of livestock with the figures of 1895-96 (the normal) and with 1915-16 (the latest pre-famine census) is interesting:—

	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1901-02 on 1895-96.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1919-20 on 1895-96.	Increase (+) or decrease(—) in 1919-20 on 1915-16.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Plough cattle	—22	—5.06	—6.0
Breeding bulls	—38	+38.0	+20.8
Cattle for other purposes	—47	—17.4	+10.4
Milch cattle	—36	—11.2	—12.9
Young stock	—35	—3.1	—17.7
Total cattle	—31	—6.9	—11.5
Horses and Ponies	—46	—17.3	+1.6
Sheep	—21	—21.8	—15.4
Goats	+22	—12/1	—38.3

GREATEST LOSS IN YOUNG STOCK.

4. The salient feature of these figures is the very much smaller loss of cattle than in previous famines, the total being 11½ per cent. as compared with 31 per cent. in 1901-02. The loss is sufficiently serious, but it is an enormous improvement on the past. Naturally the loss was greatest (17.7 per cent.) among the young stock, which means that recovery is likely to be slow. Then comes the loss in cows (12.9 per cent.). The loss of plough cattle was relatively small (six per cent.) which however means an actual net loss of 193,478 animals. It must always be remembered however that many worthless animals go to swell the total loss reported in any famine, and in the Deccan in particular more cattle are kept in a normal year than are actually needed for agricultural operations. The loss of farm-yard manure is however a serious matter.

5. Horses and ponies were not appreciably reduced by the famine, though the rate of increase has been checked. The number of sheep is probably of no use as a comparison, as the fact that the census, previously taken in June, was this year taken in January partially vitiates it.

6. Statement B shows the distribution of the loss compared with 1915-16 over the Bombay Presidency. All districts show loss of cattle except Ratnagiri, which is not shown in the statement as the apparent increase in this district is due to an increase in the reporting area, and is not real. Poona suffered most. The main area of loss in the Deccan is contained in a strip from Poona due north, including Ahmednagar, Nasik and West Khandesh. To the south of Poona, Satara has also lost heavily, but south of that district the reduction in the number of cattle, though serious, is considerably less. In Gujarat, the Panch Mahals have suffered the most with Ahmedabad and Broach standing next, but the loss in no part of Gujarat approached the loss in the Poona district.

7. Th loss everywhere fell most severely on the young stock, three districts (Poona, Ahmednagar and West Khandesh) showing a reduction in numbers of more than thirty per cent. In addition, both Ahmedabad and the Panch Mahals as well as Nasik and East Khandesh show losses of over twenty per cent.

8. The milch cattle suffered next to the young stock. Poona again lost more than thirty per cent. (30.3), and Satara, Ahmednagar, Nasik and West Khandesh in the Deccan, with Ahmedabad and the Panch Mahals in Gujarat, show a reduction of over twenty per cent.

9. Plough cattle were preserved much better, especially in the charotar or rich alluvial soil of north Gujarat where the value of good plough cattle is fully appreciated. Only the Panch Mahals lost more than twenty per cent. of the plough cattle.

ACTUAL LOSSES OF CATTLE.

10. In order to get an accurate picture we must discriminate still further. Statistics for small areas can never carry the same weight as larger statistics; but it is important to note that in any one district losses vary to a great degree. Perhaps the most affected talukas of the whole Presidency were Parner, Shevgaon and Shrigonda in the Ahmednagar district, Sirur and Khed in the Poona district, and Nandurbar in the West Khandesh district. The actual losses of cattle in these talukas are shown below:—

		Plough cattle.	Milch cattle.	Young Stock.	Total cattle.	Loss p. c.
Ahmednagar—						
1. Parner	1915-16	31,947	26,040	21,929	80,416	
	1919-20	23,352	11,478	8,135	43,270	46
2. Shevgaon	1915-16	39,314	21,627	23,617	85,868	
	1919-20	15,122	7,417	7,558	30,315	6-54
3. Shrigonda	1915-16	25,718	19,092	18,329	63,596	
	1919-20	19,662	9,968	9,577	38,483	40
Poona—						
1. Sirur	1915-16	29,164	21,042	19,969	70,721	
	1919-20	20,137	8,344	5,125	33,869	52
2. Khed	1915-16	47,975	41,429	30,195	1,24,844	
	1919-20	36,402	30,379	13,066	81,203	35
West Khandesh—						
1. Nandurbar	1915-16	34,158	32,327	30,875	1,04,589	
	1919-20	18,686	13,101	10,398	43,612	59

In Sind the figures of the present census show a large decline (*vide* statement A). In this province comparison can only be made with the live stock population for 1915-16, and not for 1895-96, as figures are not available before 1901-02. But the phenomena seen in the figures in the Presidency proper are reproduced in Sind. From 1901-02 to 1915-16 there was a general and steady rise in almost all classes of live stock, so that year may be taken to represent a normal number. The percentage fall since that time is shown in statement B.

11. The reduction in the total of all kinds of cattle is very large, much greater in fact than in the Presidency proper. Preeminently a grazing country, stocks were large when the famine came, and the difficulties of organising adequate relief proportionately greater. As would be expected, the loss is least in the case of bulls and bullocks; it is greatest in the young stock, as is always the case when there is reduction in number due to starvation. Milch cattle lost seriously, while on the whole nearly one-fifth of the cattle have died.

12. The loss of horses and ponies has been over twelve per cent. and the number now in the province is less even than in 1901-02. Sheep and goat fared better, of course.

DISTRIBUTION OF LOSSES.

13. As regards the distribution of the losses of cattle this is greatest in Karachi, and least in Thar Parkar, where plough and milch cattle were heavily affected. The loss of young stock in the Upper Sind Frontier district was extraordinarily heavy.

14. The figures given show sufficiently clearly the extent of the loss to the Presidency as the result of a widespread fodder famine, in spite of official as well as non-official efforts to stem the tide. The proposals of Government, providing in future years for fodder storage as a provision to tide over the early months of any serious fodder famine which the Presidency may be called upon to face, have already been detailed, and emphasis has been rightly laid on the necessity for individual and communal effort in the work of cattle preservation. It is at least clear that in the past famine, owing to the efforts of Government and, it must be added, the valuable co-operation of the Famine Relief Fund, which were on a larger scale than ever before, the loss of cattle has sensibly diminished, and, with greater experience, both on the part of cultivators and of relief organisations, it may safely be hoped that a larger measure of success will be obtained in future years.

STATEMENT A.

Presidency Proper.

Details.	1895-96.	1897-98.	1901-02.	1905-06.	1909-10.	1915-16.	1919-20.
	Thousands.	Thousands.	Thousands.	Thousands.	Thousands.	Thousands.	Thousands.
Plough cattle	3,211	2,965	2,504	2,583	2,830	3,224	3,031
Breeding bulls	21	16	13	21	20	24	28
Cattle for other purposes	155	116	81	88	107	116	128
Milch cattle	2,843	2,444	1,817	2,148	2,472	2,904	2,529
Young stock	2,255	1,835	1,471	1,875	2,143	2,656	2,186
Total Cattle	3,490	7,376	5,886	6,715	7,572	8,924	7,902
Horses and ponies	156	122	85	92	113	127	129
Sheep	1,786	1,507	1,416	1,824	1,847	1,652	1,397
Goats	1,602	1,675	1,959	2,161	2,052	2,281	1,408
			Sind.				
Plough cattle	Not available	Not available	537	351	582	601	554
Breeding bulls			7	8	10	8	
Cattle for other purposes			12	14	14	15	
Milch cattle			717	759	998	988	835
Young stock			386	376	501	566	390
Total Cattle			1,659	1,708	2,708	2,178	1,779
Horses and ponies			79	78	84	81	71
Sheep			273	302	424	514	564
Goats			822	969	1,074	1,101	1,028
Camels			102	113	116	117	117

STATEMENT B.

Percentage increase or decrease as compared with the census of 1915-16.

District.	Plough cattle.	Milch cattle.	Young stock.	Total cattle.	Horses & ponies	Sheep.	Goats.
Ahmedabad	— 1.8	—23.7	—28.8	—15.8	—20.0	—18.8	— 9.0
Kaira	— 0.1	—10.4	—13.5	— 9.2	+22.5	+66.1	— 7.5
Panch Mahals	—21.3	—27.6	—26.3	—29.1	—42.3	—34.0	—33.0
Broach	— 3.9	—13.9	— 5.6	—10.2	—46.7	—36.7	—24.9
Surat	— 4.4	— 5.0	— 6.1	— 4.6	+21.3	—15.1	— 8.1
West Khandesh	—13.4	—20.1	—37.6	—25.2	—19.6	+21.6	—46.7
East Khandesh	— 1.4	—14.4	—27.3	—11.2	— 6.1	— 3.6	—35.3
Nasik	—18.9	—27.5	—27.2	—23.5	—20.5	—25.3	—35.6
Ahmednagar	—17.3	—29.7	—41.3	—27.8	— 1.1	—29.4	—55.2
Poona	—19.5	—30.3	—47.7	—30.7	—50.3	+35.9	—42.2
Sholapur	— 7.0	—10.2	—10.7	— 8.6	—42.6	— 8.6	—20.2
Satara	— 5.9	—24.5	—11.7	—12.0	—49.6	—14.1	—36.9
Belgaum	— 6.0	—13.9	—14.2	—12.5	—42.6	— 2.3	— 2.6
Bijapur	— 8.1	—12.9	—20.0	—13.4	—49.1	— 0.1	—37 4
Dharwar	— 9.3	—10.1	—17.3	—12.1	—45.7	— 9.9	—34.9
Thana	—13.2	— 6.8	— 9.9	— 9.3	+14.0	+96.8	—46.2
Kolaba	—13.7	— 5.9	— 4.4	— 7.8	—14.6	+861.1	—39.2
Kanara	— 5.0	— 1.8	+ 5.5	— 0.2	—51.6	—37.4	—17.5
Total Presidency	— 6.0	—20.1	—17.7	—11.5	— 2.3	—15.4	—39.3
Karachi	— 1.3	—40.1	—25.0	—28.0	—10.6	+29.0	— 0.7
Larkana	—17.6	—19.9	—36.9	—23.0	—23.0	×5.1	—25.9
Sukkur	— 8.4	—14.7	—19.3	—18.1	+ 2.9	+16.2	+14.4
Hyderabad	— 9.2	—17.2	—34.9	—20.0	+35.4	—16.8	+ 7.8
Nawabshah	—13.2	—11.9	—18.2	—14.5	—54.6	+17.0	—24.2
Thar Parkar	— 0.5	+ 3.3	—19.0	— 8.3	—59.4	+23.4	+ 8.3
Upper Sind Frontier	—15.3	—18.4	—50.8	—25.6	—65.7	—10.4	—29.4

WANTED DEEDS, NOT SPEECHES.

MR. SHAUKAT ALI AT RAIPUR.

(From a Correspondent.)

JUBBULPORE, June 24.

Mr. Shaukat Ali's presidential address at Raipur was short, but it surveyed all the burning topics of the day. Having thanked the Raipur people for the honour they had done him in asking him to preside, he said, "I am under strict discipline in which I have always believed Mahatma Gandhi who has ordered all of us not to indulge in speeches, but to show deeds.

Referring to his connection with the C. P. he said:—"The people of the Central Provinces were so good to two exiles who lived for four years that they could not refuse anything to them." In connection with the demand for full self-government quoting an old story he said:—"It is said that Haroon-ul-Rasheed of Baghdad was once pleased to grant boons to his maid servants. One of t'em asked for jewels, the other for property, but when it came to an old woman she said, "I want you." The wise woman by asking the Khalif for her would have jewels and all else." He said that he wanted like the old woman of Baghdad and continued saying, "We must devote all energy and God-given power for the early attainment for full and complete self-government for which our country is prepared for years, having had experience administration in the past. I firmly believe that it can entirely be carried on by Indians. Take any department you like and then you will find that the real workers are Indians. If a few Englishmen who are placed at the top of each department and who are never tired of shouting that their services are indispensable and that Indians are unfit for self-rule, may disappear suddenly and leave us to our own resources, I believe that though the country may be shocked for a day or two, but on the third day I feel certain that its course will become steady and will be able safely to shoulder wheels of administration even much more efficiently than is done by the bureaucrats at present." He then assured the audience that he believed in the British connection only so long as it is good for his faith and for his country.

REFORMS.

As for reforms he said that they were certainly inadequate and unsatisfactory. Proceeding with the same he added, "I have no faith in them. At every turn we are hampered with restrictions. They may have satisfied us ten year ago, now they are wholly inadequate."

Referring to the chief question of the Khilafat, to which he is devoted wholly, he said:—"This question is of life and death and in its right solution depends so much for our country. If our religious demands are not accepted and holy places not evacuated and given over to Khalifa, and if our temporal power is weakened to the verge of impotency then no God-believing Muslim could be a member of the British Empire. It would be my duty to take no rest till I would rescue Islam." He then warned England to realise the gravity of the situation by turning the whole Muslim world into its enemies."

Regarding the non-cooperation movemen as finally decided at Allahabad Conference with Mahatma Gandhi as president he said:—"All workers have assembled at Bombay. Work having been organised the Viceroy and the Government have been addressed to resign showing practical sympathy in case England refused to accede to our just demands. Our goal is clear and we have chalked out a clean path." After explaining the four different stages of non-cooperation he appealed to the audience to make it successful. He exhorted people to take the vow of Swadeshi and to give liberal donations to Khilafat fund and to refrain from violence and to approach the members to save the Empire from the great trouble if not destruction. He concluded by saying that his cause being just and having firm faith in the divine assistance he would not take rest and shirk no risk until full freedom of conscience and faith are gained.

Mr. Shaukat Ali, accompanied by Mr Tajuddin and party, reached Gondia next morning and were enthusiastically welcomed. There he addressed a meeting.

At Jubbulpore the meeting at the Town Ha was most successful. Siam Sunder Bhargav, son of Dewan Bahadur Kharanchi Beharilal, presided.

Donations for the Khilafat fund are being collected. The donation on the *Id* da was successfully organised at Jubbulpore There were five public meetings in one month under the auspices of the District Moslem League regarding Khilafat.

MR. B. G. HORNIMAN,

In the House of Commons, on May 19, Mr. J. Davison asked the Secretary of State for India whether he has received from Mr. B. G. Horniman a letter controverting the charges made against him by the right hon. gentleman in this House on May 23, 1919; whether he promised to send Mr. Horniman a considered reply to this letter, but afterwards wrote to him saying that he preferred to deal with the matter in Parliament; whether, in these circumstances, he will agree to Mr. Horniman's request for an investigation of these charges by a Parliamentary Committee; and, if so, whether he will make a Motion before the House rises for the appointment of a Committee for that purpose.

Mr. Montagu: I received a letter from Mr. B. G. Horniman, and my considered reply was that any controversy which might arise about the statements I have made in this House should be conducted in the House itself. I am prepared to explain or justify here those statements if they are called in question. But there is, in my opinion, no

EXTENSIVE FLOODS AT COLOMBO,

NEED FOR TOWN-PLANNING SCHEME.

(Associated Press.)

COLOMBO, June 25.

The urgent need for the adoption of the new Town-planning scheme, allowing for additional flood outlets for Colombo, ha this week assumed prominence owing to the extensive flooding from monsoon rains in the city and suburbs. The Kelani rive has invaded every section of the city having an avenue thereto and railways and bridges are threatened in several places principally in roads in the vicinity of the Victoria Bridge Road, which is a mere causeway. For more than half a mile from the river east of the bridge access to houses is well-nigh impossible, homes, markets and outbuildings being under water. In the district of the New Urugodawatte Road, the interior of a church is piled high with furniture. People in the district are wading up to armpits to convey their effects to safety. The railway embankment under construction has been washed away in several places. Bullocks and stocks have been marooned in the stables.

SUGAR INDUSTRY.

RECIPIENTS OF MR. YOOSAF'S SCHOLARSHIPS.

(From a Correspondent.)

JUNAGADH, June 26.

The following five students have been selected for the scholarships of Seth Yoosaf Haji Ahmed Patanwala to learn sugar industry at Java, each of whom will be given guilders, one hundred per month, for three years and free passage to Java:—

(1) Mr. Gholani Merajuddin, B.S.C., Calcutta.

(2) Mr. Syed Mazgor Alsan, B.A., Calcutta.

(3) Mr. M. Absanulla, B.A., Calcutta.

(4) Mr. M. Azizahedkhan, B.A., Agra.

(5) Mr. Hasamaan Mahboobmian Kadri, L.C.P.S., Ahmedabad.

Should any of the above students prefer to go to America for studies in the same line, he should declare his option to Mr. Ismail H. M. Abrahny, Junagadh, Kathiawar, before the 15th of July.

CIVIL AVIATION IN INDIA.

IMPORT DUTY ON AEROPLANES REDUCED.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 26.

The Government of India have recently received representations from the principal Chambers of Commerce on the subject of assisting the development of civil aviation in India by reduction of customs duty levied on aeroplanes. They have for some time past had this question under their consideration and have now decided to reduce the import duty payable on aeroplanes. Aeroplane parts and aeroplane engines and engine parts from 7½ per cent. to 2½ per cent. *ad valorem*. This concession will have retrospective effect so as to include imports on which excess duty has already been paid.

Further in order not to hamper or discourage long distance flying, which is at present in an experimental stage, the Government of India have authorised maritime local Governments to exempt the aircraft arriving in India by air from payment of duty, when they are satisfied that the aircraft are to be used merely for the purpose of flight across India and are not intended to be retained in the country. Before this exemption is granted, persons in charge of the aircraft will be required to make a written declaration or to execute a bond that the condition laid down above will be fulfilled.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 25.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. F. Connolly resigns the Indian Civil Service. Mr. A. A. Lane Roberts, C.S., reverts to the Punjab Government. Lieut.-Colonel J. W. D. Megaw, I.M.S., Principal, Medical College, Lucknow, gets 6 months' combined leave.

It is notified that all rouble notes confiscated under said section shall be deposited in the nearest treasury or currency office pending further orders. In pursuance of section 3 of Rouble Note Ordinance 1920, the Governor-General-in-Council authorises all District Magistrates and in case of Presidency Towns' Commissioners of Police to make orders under the said section permitting withdrawal of rouble notes deposited in treasuries and currency offices within their respective jurisdictions.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. Bomford, C.S. (U. P.), is placed on special duty under the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. Mr. W. S. Davis retires from service. Capatin St. V. F. Hammick, Assistant Inspecting Officer, Rajputana Imperial Service Infantry is granted 134 days' leave. Mr. A. R. Jelf gets eleven months' combined leave. Major A. S. M. Peebles officiates as Agency Surgeon, Bushire.

The following appointments are made to the staff of the Prince of Wales:—

To be Aides-de-Camp:—Major C. O. Harvey, M.C., 38th Central India Horse; Captain F. S. Poynder, 9th Gurkha Rifles.

Captain W. I. Lang, I.A.F.O., is appointed Vice-Consul at Birjand.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-Colonel A. L. C. Mc.ormick, R.E., Master of Mint, Calcutta, has been granted 7 months' and eleven days' combined leave.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. Campbell, Imperial Customs Service, resigns service. Messrs A. Chrystall and L. Church, to be members of the Assam Labour Board, vice Messrs. W. R. Alexander and R. Johnstone respectively. Mr. L. Truninger, Director of Telegraphs, retires from the Government service.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Dr. F. J. F. Shah, Second Imperial Mycologist, Pusa, gets 11 months' combined leave. Mr. J. Hullah is confirmed as Secretary to Government of India.

NEW INDIA Writes:

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MOSLEM ULTIMATUM.

REACHES VICEROY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 25.

A press communiqué says:—Mr. Gandhi's letter and the Mahomedan representation to his Excellency the Viceroy, which were published in Bombay last evening, were received in Simla to-day with the following letter from Mr. Gandhi:—

"I enclose herewith a representation signed by Mussalman representatives and another by me for submission to his Excellency. The Mussalman representation does not bear original signatures as it was circulated in the different parts of India and signatures were authorised by wires. Some of the signatures are on solid paper, but the authority in every case is in the possession of the Central Khilafat Committee. I do not wish to say anything about the representations, but shall only express the hope that they will receive due weight from his Excellency. (I propose to hand the copies to the press on Thursday evening.)

The names and designations attached to the representation follows here.

MR. GANDHI'S LETTER TO VICEROY.

ALLAHABAD PRESS COMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 26.

Commenting on Mr. Gandhi's letter to the Viceroy, the "Pioneer" says:—

The outstanding fact of the situation is that mischief and serious mischief is intended. It is now for all law-abiding people to combine and show their active hostility to proceedings which would be farcical in most countries that possess seeds of real danger in India. By this means and by firm and resolute policy on the part of Government the campaign of mischief may be rendered harmless, and a possible recurrence of last year averted.

The "Leader" asks, apart from all questions of constitutional practice and of consequences injurious or otherwise of the movement, is not the programme which Mr. Gandhi has set in the existing conditions of an unpractical nature and as such futile?

L.L.D, FOR MESSRS GANDHI AND TILAK.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I will be highly obliged to you, if you kindly give publicity to the following few lines in your esteemed paper.

It is with deep satisfaction, I have read your editorial, regarding the conferring of LL. D. degree on Sir Chimanlal Setalwad and Sir Narayan Chandavarkar; and I quite agree with you in your remark that "In the seat of learning there is no room for patronage or prejudice."

It is only a month before, the Senate of the Bombay University resolved to confer LL. D. on Lord Sinha. I do not know, why our University has taken this particular care of taking initiative in the matter, when other Universities are quite silent about the same. I think, all these gentlemen are not a proper choice and conferring LL. D. on them does not show high and sound taste of the Bombay University.

I do not know again, why the University authorities are in haste about conferring degrees simultaneously on these three persons of the same political creed and party. Have they any fear of a "new spirit" entering the body, after the reforms scheme comes into practice?

Again, in the seat of learning, there is no room for prejudice and party spirit. Not to speak of Ranade and Gokhale now, are Lok. Tilak and Mr. Gandhi unworthy persons for this honour? Both these leaders have rendered immense services, as educationists and publicists and have won the esteem, appreciation and affection of the people. Many are of the opinion that these two great men have done more, in, every capacity, for public good than what these three individuals, on whom the degree is to be conferred, have done.

It is Tilak and Gandhi, who can better claim to be linked together with Dadabhai, Pherozshaha and Bhandarkar, in learning, as well as in everything. It will be good, if our University senate appreciates the services of these first class men and allow time to these second class men to be promoted to the highest rank. I believe the University will stand this high taste above prejudice and party-politics.—Yours, etc.

R. S. NIMBKAR.

Young Collegiate Office.
Bombay, June 25.

SALES TO CONTINUE BEYOND 4TH AUGUST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 26.

It is announced that at the next three sales to be held on July 7th, July 21st and August 4th, the equivalent of 1½ million tolas of fine gold will be sold. The Government of India have under consideration the question of continuing the sales beyond the 4th August.

19TH SALE OF GOLD.

Of the tenders for gold bullion presented at the 19th sale held on the 23rd instant, all tenders at Rs. 20-14-10 per tola and above have been accepted in full. The total amount of gold sold is 1,200,229 tolas.

NEW THRACE.

GREECE'S POLICY TOWARDS THE INHABITANTS.

The Greek Legation has received the following official communication from Athens:—

The French Minister, on behalf of his Government, has asked the Greek Minister for Foreign Affairs to see that the Greek authorities in Thrace do not in any way persecute or molest those Bulgarians who from the Armistice up to the present time have occupied official positions of any kind or have assisted in maintaining order in the country.

Mr. Politis, Minister for Foreign Affairs, stated in answer to the French representative that the Greek Government would never for a second contemplate the persecution of Bulgarians for their official activities during the French occupation. He added that the Greek Government has reason to believe that such suggestions wer made at the instance of the Bulgarian Government, which is attempting to convince the Great Powers that the evacuation of Thrace by certain elements of the Bulgarian population, which is now taking place, is the result of alleged terrorism practised by Greek elements, although it has now been proved—and the French authorities in Thrace are able to confirm it—that only those Bulgarians are leaving Thrace who have either committed various crimes or who remember the activities of the Bulgarian authorities in 1913, and are afraid that the Greeks will act in a similar manner.—"The Morning Post."

HOUSING AND COTTON.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A note of warning has to be sounded against the very unwise step contemplated by the Government to impose a levy on raw-cotton imported into Bombay, in order to find means for facing the housing problem of the city. The portion referring to the proposed levy runs thus:—

3. After section 195 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, the following sections shall be inserted, namely:—"195 A. (1) In addition to the town duties referred to in section 192 and notwithstanding the provisions of section 128 a town duty shall be levied on raw cotton imported into the city, by sea or land, from any part of India, at the rate of one rupee for every bale weighing approximately 3½ cwts.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of sections 194A and 195 no such raw cotton intended for immediate exportation shall be exempted from the levy of such duty nor shall such duty be refunded on its export.

It is rather curious that the Government should think fit to tax an agricultural product to help the housing problem. The housing problem of Bombay is, of course, very serious and requires the immediate and careful attention of the Government. Money is urgently required for the purpose. But when the Government propose to levy a tax on raw cotton entering Bombay they are inflicting a serious injury upon the cotton trade of Bombay. What is the principle underlying this piece of proposed legislation? One is unable to understand. Cotton trade is one of the principal trades of India. Every year about twenty-five to thirty lacs of bales of cotton enter Bombay. This year the number of bales entering Bombay it is estimated by reliable authorities to be about thirty-five lacs. The Local Government in effect want to tax the cotton trade of Bombay by about thirty lacs of rupees a year. This tax is liable to fall upon the poor cultivator of cotton. The poor cultivator already ground down with heavy taxes will be made to pay another tax when his goods enter Bombay.

The Government seem to follow the practice of robbing Peter to pay Paul. The poor cultivator, bowed down with his toil and suffering is further penalised for sending his goods to the city of Bombay.

This legislation is bound to lead to further complications. Taxing an agricultural product in this fashion, a large portion of which is consumed in India will lead to give the foreign manufacturer an advantage, however slight it may be, over the Indian mill-owner. The foreign manufacturer already very powerful will with greater vigour push down the Indian manufacturer lower. Last but not least, Bombay is now the greatest centre of cotton trade in the East. It is in fact one of the greatest markets of the world. A large portion of the Indian Cotton indeed about sixty per cent. of it passes through Bombay. But if the proposed piece of legislation comes into effect Bombay will not be able to maintain its pre-eminence unchallenged. Trade will to a great extent be diverted from it. Karachi already bids fair to become its rival. Calcutta will also share with Karachi, the spoils of Bombay. Why should the Government of Bombay risk Bombay's position? Calcutta, Karachi and Madras will have no such legislation to retard their progress. Bombay alone will be the sufferer. Does the advantage expected to be gained sufficiently compensate the loss which is sure to occur? Or is there no other way of raising this amount except by this piece of unfortunate legislation. Have they become so bankrupt of statesmanship that they cannot manage to find a way out of the difficulty? Why can they not tax the foreign manufactured article entering Bombay?—Yours, etc.

INTERESTED.

EDUCATION IN MYSORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, June 26.

Orders on the Mysore education memorandum are likely to be issued shortly and it is understood that among the important subjects that would receive immediate sanction of Government, would be the conversion of aided elementary schools into Government schools and the establishment of elementary type of middle schools.

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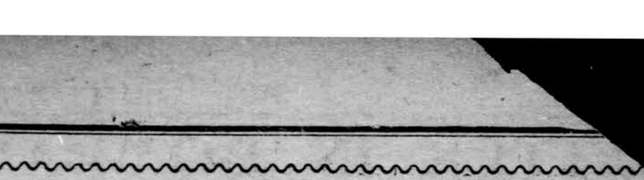
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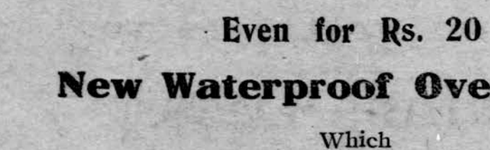
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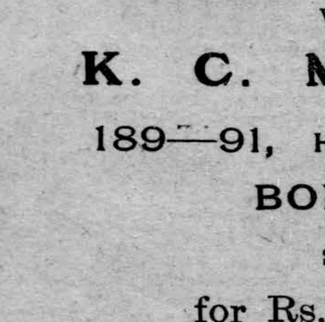
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SIR HORACE PLUNKETT'S APPEAL.

In the course of a letter addressed to "The Times" dated May 31, Sir Horace Plunkett says:—

In opening your columns impartially to every honest expression of Irish opinion, you have provided the historian of these times with a truthful presentation of contemporary Irish facts for which he will search in vain in the pages of Hansard. But to the Ireland of to-day you have rendered a more signal service. Through you alone can that majority of Irishmen, not only unrepresented, but grossly misrepresented, at Westminster, place their views before the Parliament and people of England.

The extra-Parliamentary discussion you have initiated was never so much needed. The present Irish situation would, in normal times, not only have gravely reflected upon the policy of his Majesty's Ministers, but would have led to their immediate resignation. As things are, public opinion tolerates the disastrous failure of Administration after Administration in Ireland, and the sending over of new administrators, some of whom are glad to get their feet on the Irish rung of the British political ladder, while others offer themselves for a forlorn hope. Whatever their motives, their character, or capacity, they all have the same experience. Long before they can gain even a nodding acquaintance with Irish life, they of necessity become the obedient tools of the competent military authority. Meanwhile, Parliament proceeds in its task of satisfying British opinion by discussing solemnly, and without even the interest aroused by opposition, the details of a measure which one of its principal authors correctly foretold would be denounced by every man, woman, and child in Ireland.

There may be many explanations of this amazing political anomaly—this survival of a Government one of whose vital policies, it is almost unanimously agreed, has hopelessly collapsed. I do not myself accept the cynically frank defence, made to me by one in the confidence of the Government, that they have made a worse mess of things elsewhere. It may well be that no present Irish injustice causes suffering comparable with that which the victors in the Great War have permitted in Middle and Eastern Europe. But in these countries the British responsibility was neither exclusive nor so demonstrable as in Ireland. There, the continuance and intensification of military rule, after the Armistice and therefore for a political purpose, cannot be justified. It is plain truth that the Coalition Government, mainly by an unexampled control and use of the Press and official publications, but partly through the absence of Irish critics in the House of Commons, have succeeded in creating in Britain—but not elsewhere—an impression of men and things in Ireland which is unique in the record of Anglo-Irish misunderstanding.

An amazing feature of the latest Irish policy—with its prevention which does not prevent and its cure which only aggravates the disease—is the claim that the Coalition Government are the first to face the facts. Most of those who know the real facts regard the gramophonic repetition of this preposterous untruth, on Coalition platforms and in its tied Press, with contempt, and think it will defeat its objects. So it would in time, but meanwhile much blood may flow under the Irish bridge. I cannot blame the English people for accepting an unanswered case. But they have a fundamental love of truth and a still deeper sense of fair play. I propose, therefore, if you will permit me, to set out briefly and with the necessary comments, the outstanding facts of the present Irish situation upon which the Coalition policy is avowedly based.

(1) The Government admits that the Act already on the Statute-book amounts to a solemn obligation to give self-government to Ireland. It is, nevertheless, proposed to repeal the Act, and by means of a further Act to give Ireland partial self-government in a form unacceptable to everybody, and accepted under protest only by a majority of the Ulster Unionists. It is needless to labour the many reasons why such a procedure is regarded by all but the supporters of the Coalition Government—and, perhaps, by not a few of them—as a gross breach of faith.

(2) The second, and, indeed, the dominant, fact is expressed in the sufficient formula:—"Ulster won't have it." The most elementary knowledge of British political history from 1910 to 1920, or even of the composition of the present House of Commons and the Government, from the Lord Chancellor down, makes it obvious that the Coalition depends for its very existence upon the subordination of all other Irish aspirations, wishes, and opinions to the will of Sir Edward Carson and his political allies. But if the Ulster issue may be treated not as one of political dynamics but on its merits, it may be worth while to summarize the South of Ireland view of the so-called coercion of Ulster. There is no question, except on British platforms, of physical coercion as far as Ulster is concerned; the only question is whether the moral coercion which Ulster applies—most efficiently, I am bound to admit—to the Government, who pass it on the rest of Ireland in the shape of forcible coercion, ought not to be applied by the Government to Ulster. I will say no more upon this question now except that the best solution would be for patriotic Irishmen in the favoured area, realizing what the Ulster difficulty had cost Ireland, the Empire, and the world, to bring moral pressure to bear upon those who have the power to remove it.

(3) Shortly after the Armistice the Prime Minister, in announcing his new Irish policy, adverted to the anarchical condition of Ireland, and laid it down that order must be restored before any political remedy could be applied. The far worse condition of the country to-day is held to justify the complete separation of the loyal and law-abiding population of the North-East corner from "the rebels down South," who shoot lonely policemen in country lanes, and in other ways show themselves wholly unfit for self-government. Here, again, I may remind your readers that the chief complaint I have made in your columns against the military government of Ireland is its inevitable demoralization of the people. More than a year ago I protested against military repression as a substitute for political reform, giving it as my considered opinion that, "unless an immediate settlement is reached the country will shortly become ungovernable either by England or by Ireland itself."

Upon the relation between coercion and crime I am bound to charge the Government with what I can well believe was unintentional perversion of the truth. By a wholly new departure in political propaganda, they publish statistics of crime "attributable (attributed would surely be the honest word) to Sinn Fein". Imagine the happenings if, in face of grave industrial disturbances in England, a list of crimes "attributable to the Labour Party" had been published. But even this would not have been so questionable a procedure as that which omitted to mention the arrest, deportation, and imprisonment by the hundred of persons uncharged and untried, raids upon private dwellings by the thousand, curfew and other similar proclamations innumerable, to say nothing of the suppression of the meetings and newspapers of the most numerous political party in Ireland. In the main, Irish public opinion condemns murder, and other crimes, which go beyond legitimate resistance to the military usurpation of civil government. That there has been an inexcusable failure to draw such a distinction is admitted; but in a situation where it is impossible to bring criminals to justice most of the responsibility must lie with the Government. In proof of this, let anyone call for a table, in chronological order, of all the acts of repression in Ireland in one column, and all the crimes (to whomsoever "attributable") in the other.

(4) The fourth fact is the unprecedented prosperity of Ireland. Over and over has this been cited to me as the final proof that no longer is there any real Irish grievance. I answer that the present vital grievance is not material but political. When the Irish question is at last settled, it will be seen to have included three outstanding grievances—the religious, the economic, and the political. The first was met chiefly by Catholic emancipation and the abolition of tithes; the second by the removal of the commercial restrictions and by agrarian legislation; the third grievance involves the acceptance of the not very abstruse proposition that a country must either be governed or govern itself. When those who have failed to govern a country realize their incompetence, surely they should hesitate to dictate the conditions on which the people shall take over the task. That is the A. B. C. of the Irish question. Is the dawn of a new understanding to be seen in Lord Hugh Cecil's advocacy of a Constituent Assembly?

(5) I come now to what is with many the chief fact in the Irish situation. At all costs the Empire must be preserved. Any attempt to strike at its heart would be resisted by Ulster, and to the very death by Britain. Yet the majority of Irishmen have gone over to Sinn Fein. And Sinn Fein, as we know, strikes at the Empire's heart by demanding, nay, by establishing, an independent Republic. It seems strange that wiseheads, to whom the name of Sinn Fein—or, indeed, of any "disloyal" Irishman—is anathema, are positive that the Republican demand is Sinn Fein's last word. It may be. Probably it will be if the present rulers of England adhere to their Irish policy. I merely record that, so far, Nationalist Ireland has been asked to accept only what everybody knows she will not take.

(6) One more fact in the Coalition list and I have done—the alleged absence of any alternative to its admittedly unacceptable policy. Being convinced that there is only one alternative solution, I will here confine myself to noting that my plan differs from your own merely in the means by which the end can be reached. You, Sir, would prefer to accept something on the lines of the Government's plan, believing that, by amendments to the Bill and revising legislation later on, the Irish problem can be solved, as similar conflicts between British and the self-governing Dominions on the one hand and between different sections in those Dominions on the other, have been successfully dealt with throughout the Empire, I hold that the immediate and direct concession of complete national self-government, restricted always, and only, by the necessity of maintaining the strategic unity of the United Kingdom, is the quickest, the easiest, and the surest road to Irish peace. Call upon the Ulster Unionists to join in the offer to Sinn Fein of a united Ireland, ranking with the free nations of the British Commonwealth, and I am confident you will at once be able to withdraw your army of occupation, and, for the first time through all the centuries of Anglo-Irish conflict, to take credit for having done full justice to Ireland.

Those who have had the patience to read so far will have observed that, of the six facts upon which, the Coalition rely to justify the Government's Irish policy, only one—the Ulster fact—has any real weight. That is why Ireland rejects it. There another fact—Irish nationality—just as predominant outside the Unionist portion of the proposed "Northern Ireland" as is the Ulster fact on the other side of the Irish sea, appeals not only to more Irishmen than ever before in Irish history, but also to a far larger number of statesmen, Governments, and peoples abroad. While the British Government persits in ignoring this Irish fact, Sinn Fein effectively is taking over the executive and judicial functions of government. It has become the *de facto* Government in three-quarters of Ireland, and virtually possesses treaty powers. Time is with it—and tide. Six months hence it might refuse an offer that I firmly believe, though I cannot speak for it, it would now accept. Of this much I am certain: If Britain and Ulster jointly offered, and Sinn Fein accepted, the status of a self-governing Dominion, Ireland would be no longer cursed with the Ulster difficulty, or England with the Irish question.

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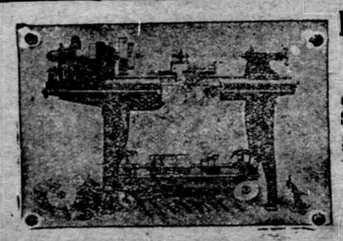

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Literature and Art.

(FROM OUR SUNDAY EDITION.)

MARRIED LOVE.

BY DR. MARIE STOPES.

After a perusal of this book, one is divided in admiration for the courage and the skill with which this trained lady scientist had dealt with this most important question. It is a book that deals with the intimacies of married life, but the person of unhealthy mind will find nothing here to appeal to his sensuous nature. It is a plain and frank statement of those things which ought to be known, but which few writers have the skill to put down, and yet remain free from charges of giving food for the morbid fancies. Dr. Stopes is a scientist of considerable standing, but she is also a woman who realises that men and women are living in a world or realities, and that their happiness depends on how they meet these experiences. While we believe that it would not be difficult to produce a book on this subject which might prove more harmful than useful, it is impossible not to feel that the writer, while never hesitating to refer to matters the neglect of which may prove very harmful, has succeeded in a wonderful measure. In his brief introduction Professor E. H. Starling, of the University of London, after insisting on the need there is for guidance on this subject, says: "There is no doubt it is better to acquire knowledge by instruction than by type of experience which is nearly always sordid and may be fraught with danger to the health of the individual and of the family." The writer has carried on, for several years, a close scientific investigation of the sex relation and claims to have made certain definite discoveries which she promises to deal with in a mere scientific form. It is yet too early to say how far she is justified in her theories, but as they are based on careful work, and have every appearance of reasonableness, we do not think that she will find much difficulty in completely substantiating some of her statements. While the facts she sets forth are full of interest from a scientific point of view, the book will be mainly read, and it is indeed written for this purpose, for the guidance it affords to young married people entering on their new experiences. We do not know of any book which deals with the subject on so high a plane and which at the same time gives just the guidance sane and healthy people desire at this time. "They recoil from the coarse and impure sources of information which are so accessible, and they hesitate to approach those they have learned to regard as virtuous and modest, realising that from such they will receive so little actual information, and that so veiled as to be almost useless." The fact that this book has already reached its seventh edition shows that it is supplying a long-felt need among the classes for whom she mainly writes, the middle classes. A careful perusal cannot help, but afford both husband and wife an insight into their respective natures, and so conduce to a more natural and happy married life. We believe that this is a book which an intimate married friend may give with advantage to a young couple about to enter wedlock and thus save many hours of anguish and possible misunderstanding.

In the chapter dealing with "Society," Dr. Stopes sets forth her ideas of the relations that must exist between married people, if they are to continue to experience that sense of unity that ought to prevail in married life. They are to be companions in the real sense. There must be mutual freedom and respect for opinion. "Outside the actual lives of the pair there must always be many types of thought and many potentialities which can be realised only in the lives of other people." In these days women ask that marriage shall not cut them off entirely from the general interests of society, but should rather increase their interest in life. "The happiness of a perfect marriage, which enhances the vitality of the private life, renders one not only capable of adding to the stream of the life-blood of the community in children, but b marriage one is also rendered a fitter and more perfect instrument for one's own particular work, the results of which shoul be shared by society as a whole, and in the tempering and finishing of which society plays a part." The book is pubilshed by Messrs. Putnam, Sons, Ltd.

BOHEMIAN BEINGS

(Old days in Bohemian London, by Mrs. Clement Scott, Hutchinson and Co, London.)

An interesting book a readable book this, especially for those who knew the London of the 'nineties' of the last century. It is a light, chatty book about the celebrities, mostly theatrical, who adorned London then. The characters of the various personages in it are brought out by means of telling anecdotes, characteristic letters, etc. Of course you will be disappointed in it, if you expect any very profound revelations of the men and women, who figure in its pages. It is a light, chatty, charming book.

Clement Scott was once a power in the London theatrical world. He made, unmade, and brought out hidden talent or genius in that world. He it was, who discovered the histrionic genius of Sir Henry Irving. He also fought for destroying Puritanism from the English stage. He tried to create a pure, healthy theatre for the peolpe, till the end of his life.

About Sir Henry Irving, we learn from this book, that he was a very diplomatic and not a 'domineering personality. He was generous in charity subscriptions, but most ungenerous to actors and dramatists with whom he had to deal,—with the result that he discovered no dramatic genius, and trained up no actor except Martin Harvey, in his life. What was most deplorable about him, from our point of view, was his acute love of realism on the stage. No false curios or antiques would suit him. He would spend fabulous sums of money, and get the genuine articles. What a pitiful contrast is such a man to the Japanese, the ancient Greek, and the Elizabethan type of the stage-manager? Mrs. Scott has brought out one fact here which is creditable to Sir Henry, and that is, that he did not care for the knighthood bestowed on him *as a personal honour*. He accepted it, simply because he felt that it elevated his profession socially.

Ellen Terry, the romantic, the fascinating, the dream-like creature was never an actress—as the word is ordinarily understood. She felt all her parts acutely, and, therefore, she was always herself, and never an actress. It has yet to be decided by the critic, how much of his fame, does Sir Henry Irving owe to her. For without her collaboration with him, who knows what stature he would have attained? There are many people, who are under the impression that Sarah Bernhardt, *'la divine Sarah'* of the Parisians, is most eccentric. They think that she rides on fire-engines, tames wild animals, sleeps at times in white, satin-lined coffins, etc., but Mrs. Scott assures us that such is not the case. The psychology of this woman as an actress is not revealed here. Those of us, who have seen her often on the stage, and who have talked to her in private, feel that we have not much to learn about her from this book.

There is a chapter on Sir Edwin Arnold, who is known to all Indians as the author of 'The Light of Asia.' Arnold seems to have been a brilliant conversationalist, and was quoting from Sanskrit and Persian poetry every now and then to his friends. His choice of words was careful, and the rhythm of his language—even in conversation always striking. Till the end of his life, he talked extravagantly about the beauty and glory of Japan, the country that gave him a wife, and, therefore, a new life. He seems to have been a Buddhist, not merely by intellect, but by temperament. Mrs. Scott found that he was the only man, she had ever met, who waited for death with longing. For death meant to him freedom from the worries of life. It was a ladder, which led him up to the Nirvana, the goal of all true Buddhists.

There are also chapters on Lewis Waller, Beerbohm Tree, Pinero, Terris, Gilbert, and others, who were famous in London, or at least in its Bohemian society. All these men worked for the sake of the love of their subject. Money was not plentiful for them—in the beginning of their careers at least, but what did they care for it?

V. B. M.

A HEROINE OF AMRITSAR.

A Heroine of Amritsar: Publishers: "Kheda Vartman" office, Kaira."

This small Gujerati pamphlet describes, in vivid language, the story of Ratandevi of Amritsar who went in search of the dead body of her husband one of the unfortunate victims of the inhuman massacre by General Dyer. Her husband had gone out to attend the meeting at Jallianwala Baug; he did not return home and she suspected that he must have been one of the victims of the carnage. At a time when everybody was prohibited from moving out at night she, with indomitable courage, made up her mind to go out in search of her husband. She came near the heap of dead bodies on the ground of Jallianwala Baug; it was a scene of indescribable horror; dead bodies of hundreds of men were strewn here and there; some were crying for water, some were groaning under the pain of wounds. In the midst of this dreadful scene Ratandevi, who had no other thought but to get the sight of her husband, moved about with a manly heart. At last she succeeded in marking her husband's body. How deeply it must have wounded her heart to see that he was rolling in blood! Tears rolled from her eyes, but she still kept her courage in that dreadful scene of darkness and death and thought of taking home the body of her loving husband. She stood like a rock near the body. Nobody was there to help her. But she did not lose heart. At last, a Sikh gentleman happened to come near her. He, after helping Ratandevi to move the body on a piece of wood lying nearby went away in search of his own relatives. Ratandevi stood there alone in the darkness of night for two hours. The sight was such as would overwhelm even a stony heart. But she would not budge an inch from the dead body of her dear husband, which she was anxious to carry to her home. She went out of the Baugh in search of some man who could help her to do so. She saw a man peeping out of a window; she entreated him to help her. But he refused her prayer as it was night time. She proceeded forward and met another man. But he also could not see his way to heed to her entreaties. Then she found an old man smoking a *hukka* near his shop. She prayed to him with folded hands to come to her help. There were two men sleeping near the old man. The old man was so much moved by her mournful prayers that he asked them to accompany her but they would not go, fearing they would be shot down. Ratandevi disappointed at not obtaining help returned to where her dead husband's body lay and watched over it till the sunrise. In the morning she, with the help of her neighbours, took the body to the crematorium and performed all rites. A honour to Ratandevi who at the risk of her life moved out of her house in search of her loving husband. The pamphlet also narrates two other incidents as to how she nursed a dying child in Jallianwala Baug and how she consoled a Jat suffering from the wounds of a bullet. The pamphlet is written in simple, though very effective language. The profits of the sale of the pamphlet are to be handed over to the Orissa Famine Relief Fund.

THE REAL SHAKESPEARE.

"SHAKESPEARE IDENTIFIED", by J. Thomas Looney—Published by Cecil Palmer, London.

When the age of miracles passes away, the age of believing in great achievements seems also to disappear. Shakespeare was not a classical scholar, not a traveller; not an aristocrat; indeed our knowledge of his personality is very meagre. He is certainly an imaginary person. Both literary and official evidence exists to show that he wrote and was perhaps envied by a few rivals, certainly by Green, who called him an "upstart crow." But much inferior writers were better known and more commonly spoken of than the great genius of Stratford upon Avon. Could he be the real author of all the works attributed to him? For many years Bacon was put up as his rival, but the world at large has refused to give up the tradition of centuries. Mr. J. T. Looney identifies Shakespeare with Edward de Vere, the seventeenth Earl of Oxford.

From the works of Shakespeare, Mr. Looney infers that the author must have been a man of superior, classical education, and in habitual association with educated people, a member of the higher aristocracy, connected with the Lancasarian party, an enthusiast for Italy, a lover of sport and music, a man with Catholic leanings, but touched with scepticism. All these conditions are said to be fulfilled by Edward de Vere. He was born in 1550; had apartments in the Savoy, a literary centre, in 1573; visited Italy in 1575 and returned via Paris; in 1576 he began a Bohemian association with literary men and went about with a dramatic company; he was connected by marriage with the Earl of Southampton, to whom Shakespeare dedicated two of his works. After his retirement Shakespeare publications appeared in quick succession, and after his death, when Southampton's connection with Shakespeare ceased, the publication of the great poet's works also ceased. It appears that Edward de Vere was openly known as a writer of good lyric verses. Why he should not have attached his own name to the most famous of his creations is not satisfactorily explained. In 1574 he ran away to the continent and was brought back. He was eccentric and fond of mystery.

On this evidence we are asked to believe that Edward de Vere was the real author of most of the plays attributed to Shakespeare. It is not asserted that he was their exclusive author; a few others must have worked with him. If so much is admitted, it is difficult to see why the bard of Avon should not have been the principal author, assisted by Oxford, Southampton, and others. Those passages which could not have been wirtten by him might have been supplied by others or suggested by them. Though not quite convining, Mr. Looney's thesis is worthy of impartial consideration.

JAPAN AND THE WEST.

"The Menace of Japan" by Mr. Fleetwood Chidell, in the last number of "The Contemporary Review," is an amusing article. It is amusing because it is an attempt to throw stones by a man living in a glass-house. When European countries, which are not overpopulated, or whose inhabitants can emigrate to other countries easily are still running amok with the hunger for other peoples' lands, when they are at each other's throats, to secure the spoils of war in Eastern Europe and in the Turkish Empire, of what avail is it for a European to point the finger of scorn at Japan, and say: that country is greedy and ambitious?" After recounting the various sins committed by Japan by word or deed in China since the outbreak of the Great War, Mr. Chidell is suddenly siezed with a fit of generosity, and says, that after all, Japan is not a diabolically perverse country. Why? "Because she has imbibed Western culture for over half a century now!" We, of course, all know that the late war, the greatest tragedy yet played on the stage of history, was the inevitable outcome of this Western culture! Without that land-hunger, that egoism, that blind Mammon-worship which it bred and still breeds, the war would have been impossible. We do not deny by any means, that there is a higher side to Western culture. But it must be remembered that that higher side is meant for Western races only. Japan, like the other Oriental countries, has got her own national culture, which she has not given up, and all will never give up for the sake of assimilating the deeper side of Western culture. Her art, her literature, her philosophy of life, though superficially influenced by those of the West, have remained essentially Japanese still.

The Id number of "Islam"—a Muslim monthly—is a very entertaining one. Besides a number of attractive photos of Muslim leaders it contains much interesting and instructive reading matter and should be widely appreciated by the Moslem public.

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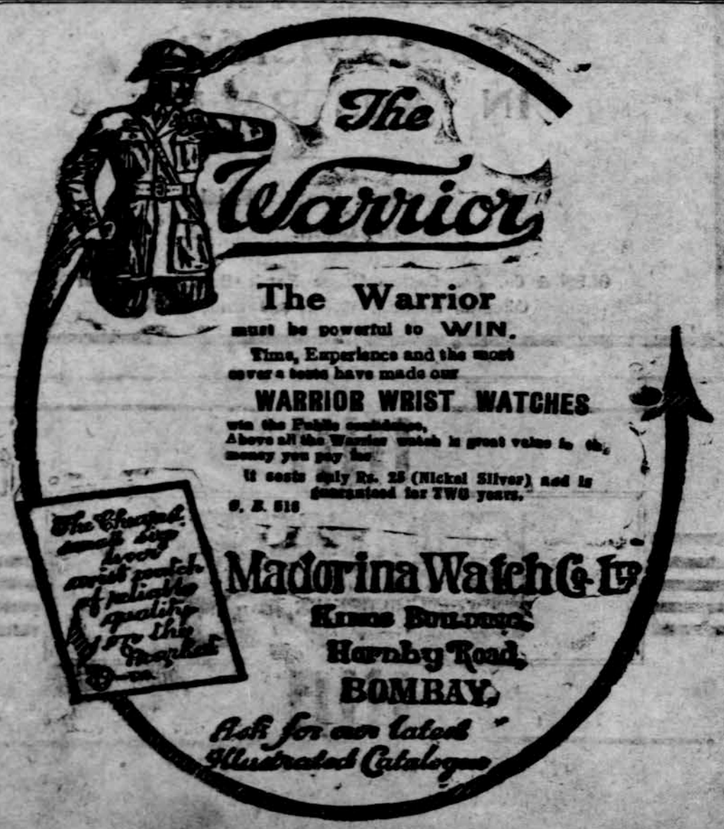
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